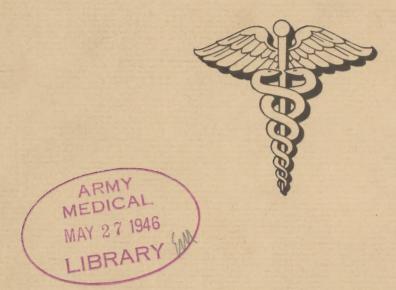
11 Mar. 1946

FOOT DIMENSIONS OF SOLDIERS

Brios 1-13



ARMORED MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

FOOT DIMENSIONS OF SOLDIERS

PROJECT NO. T-13 - SURVEY OF

FOOT MEASUREMENTS OF

PROPER FIT OF ARMY SHOES

(THIRD PARTIAL REPORT)

ARMORED MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY FORT KNOX, KENTUCKY

PROJECT NO. T-13 S.G.O. NO. 611

FOOT DIMERSIONS OF SOLDIERS

POOT MANGEMENTS OF TOTAL STREET, CO. LANCE SERVE.

VACUALISM AND SANCE ASSESSED ASSESSED.

TORS RESERVE ARTHURSAY

PRODUCT NO. TO.

THE RESIDENCE IN

ARMORED MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

Fort Knox, Kentucky

SPMEA 727.3 AMRL Project No. T-13 SGO Project No. 611 11 March 1946

1. PROJECT: No. T-13 - Survey of Foot Measurements and the Proper Fit of Army Shoes. Partial Report No. 3 - Foot Dimensions of Soldiers.

a. Authority: 1st Indorsement SPMDO 421.3-ASF-SGO, Washington, D. C., dated 24 September 1945.

- b. Purpose: To provide information regarding the dimensions of soldiers' feet.
- 2. <u>DISCUSSION</u>: Foot casualties in the army are numerous both in temperate and in cold climates. Probably because foot dimensions have not heretofore been available, the dimensions of present shoes correspond poorly with those of feet. It is possible that this factor, combined with the use of relatively unyielding materials, may play a large role in the causation of foot casualties. This observation is contingent upon a definition of the fitting requirements of army footgear. Except for length and breadth these have not been defined.

3. CONCLUSIONS:

a. The feet of a large number of white and Negro troops have been measured. Data are presented for 27 foot dimensions for every subject.

b. The measurements observed may readily be applied to the alteration of the flare characteristics, toe curve, toe and ball height, and heel curve of present lasts.

c. More exhaustive examination of the data will be necessary to derive a completely appropriate, new single last pattern for all men. This may not prove possible since it is evident from this report that consistent or orderly schemes of dimensional interrelationships applicable to all, or even to a majority of men, probably do not exist.

d. Many of the Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of

the white troops, while a few tend to be smaller.

e. Differences exist between the right and left feet of men. There is no consistent pattern of differences however. Over a large population, the differences between the two feet cancel out.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS:

a. That present army lasts be altered to conform to the measurements observed in this study for the majority of the population. The dimensions for which such alterations appear feasible at present are: degree of flare, too shape, too, ball, and outside ball height, and posterior heel contour.

- b. That collaborative studies be continued by interested agencies toward a better understanding of army footgear requirements. Undefined as yet are precise fitting standards, the effects of misfitting, and size intervals.
- c. That exploration of the present data be continued in the hope of identifying whatever patterns of inter-dimensional relationships may exist.

Submitted by:

Arthur Freedman, Major, MC
Everett C. Huntington, Tec 3, Statistician
George C. Davis, 1st Lt., MC.
Richard B. Magee, 1st Lt., MC
Valgene M. Milstead, 1st Lt., MC
Charles M. Kirkpatrick, Tec 3

APPROVED:

CONN L. MILBURN Colonel, MC Commanding

Inclosures:
6 Appendices
121 Figures

Consultants:

Thomas Beath, Major, Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps W. Montague Cobb, M.D., Dep't of Anatomy, Howard University Charles Snow, Dep't of Anthropology, University of Kentucky F. M. Gill, Office of The Quartermaster General Robert Rhoades, East Bridgewater, Mass. Alfred F. Donovan, Rockland, Mass. Arthur Klein, S/Sgt, Photographer

CONTENTS

				Page
App 1 -	Summary and Discussion of Results		٠	1
App 2 -	Purpose, Organization, and Techniques			5
App 3 -	The Subjects			23
App 4 -	Analysis of Dimensional Data			39
App 5 -	Analysis of Clinical Data			149
App 6 -	Miscellaneous Studies			155

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

DATA APPLICABLE TO SHOE DESIGN

Most shoe dimensions increase directly with increases in size. Some of the dimensions, however, do not and these are therefore susceptible to change without alteration in the general scheme of present shoe manufacture. Such dimensions are the ones such as toe and heel shapes, and toe, ball, and outside ball height, which, it is believed, need only be sufficiently large to accommodate the larger members of the population comfortably to be acceptable to all wearers. The data in appendix 4, for these dimensions, may be applied directly to the modification of lasts to achieve greater conformity with foot characteristics.

The flare of shoes has been found to conform to the shape characteristics of but few feet. As noted in the analysis of the data, the great majority of feet are characterized by some degree of "outflare". Although the selection of one average shape for the revision of present lasts is not ideal since many individuals whose foot shape is not average will still be unsatisfactorily provided for, it will nevertheless constitute an improvement.

THE GENERAL REVISION OF SHOE DESIGN BASED ON FOOT MEASUREMENTS

From the point of view of army shoe design, the most important observations in this study have been the wide diversity of foot measurements and the lack of pattern in their interrelationships. Thus, a given foot length may be associated with a great range of ball lengths, a given foot width with a great range of ball girths and heel widths, and either may have high, low or intermediate arch heights, a wide variety of flare characteristics, and a wide variety of measurements of all other dimensions. This scatter of measurements makes every foot an individual type, in the sense that a type is described as possessing a standard set of proportional measurements, for all dimensions.

Were one to select the model measurement for each of the foot dimensions studied for the establishment of a set of dimensional specifications for shoe manufacture, there would remain a large percentage of the population whose foot measurements were either substantially smaller or larger than the ones selected for a given size of shoe. Shoes made as described would not conform to the feet of such individuals. To estimate the number of such unsatisfactorily accommodated individuals would involve a very elaborate set of mathematical computations. Such could be performed, but are useless unless there were first established a set of standards to express with what precision a shoe should fit to the foot.

The first problem is, therefore, to determine how closely a shoe should conform to any and all points on the foot. Is 1/8 in. the proper tolerance at the heel rim? Should the inside girth of the vamp of the shoe be smaller or larger than the girth of the metatarsal heads and by how much? It is obvious that precise answers to these questions are not now available. Perhaps they are of little importance, since shoes are worn with at least fair satisfaction by many men. Moreover, it has been found that grossly and deliberately

misfitted shoes produce no symptoms when worn on long, mid-summer marches by seasoned troops (1). On the other hand, it is entirely possible that ill-fitting shoes may be contributory to injury in the cold; this generally conceded though difficult to prove.

To indicate one possible solution to the problem of designing shoes to provide for the widely scattered measurements encountered in this study, a separate report has been prepared(2). This report takes into account the fact that the probability of injury from ill-fitting, in the cold and elsewhere, is a function of the resilience of the material confining the foot, and concludes that a yielding fabric is less likely to be injurious than heavy, less yielding leather.

DIFFERENCES IN MEASUREMENTS BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO SUBJECTS

In certain of the dimensions the Negro measurements were found to be larger than those of the white subjects, while in others they were of similar order of magnitude or smaller. The following list summarizes these tendencies, the details of which are shown in the ensuing section:

NEGRO ₹ WHITE

Foot Length
Ball Length
5th Toe Length
Outside Ball Length
Toe Height
Foot Breadth
Ball Girth
Breadth of Instep
Proportion of Instep in Contact
With Ground

Instep Girth
Heel Breadth
Indentation of Achilles Tendon
Above Calcaneus
Diagonal Ankle Girth
Ankle Length

NEGRO WHITE

Toe Length
Breadth of 3 Forward Toes
Height of Great Toe Tip
Outflare
Ball Height
Outside Ball Height
Plantar Arch Height
Dorsal Arch Height
Lower Leg Girth

In general it appears that all length, breadth and girth measurements, and the dorsal toe elevation of the Negroes tend to be larger than those of the white subjects. On the other hand, toe length and breadth, all height measurements of the ball and arch, and the girth of the lower leg appear to be smaller among the Negroes. This pattern of differences is surprisingly consistent. With regard to the findings of greater breadth and girth measurements, it is likely that the clinical observation of the greater frequency of

⁽¹⁾ Armored Medical Research Laboratory Project No. Tl3 - 1st Partial Report Study of Factors Bearing on the Establishment of Size Tariffs, on Size Designations, and on Shoe Fitting - 4 Dec 1945.

⁽²⁾ Armored Medical Research Laboratory Project No. Tl3 - 4th Partial Report Analysis of Characteristics of Footgear for Army Field Use - In preparation.

fleshiness of the foot among the Negroes (9.98%) is at least in part responsible. The arch and instep measurements of the Negroes are of interest in that the arch heights are less while the instep breadth and girth are greater than they are among the white subjects. The greater anterior indentation of the heel among Negroes doubtless is related to the smaller lower leg girth in this group. It is not known whether the larger toe height observed among the Negro subjects is a natural characteristic or is attributable to the greater frequency of toe elevation and deformity in this group.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT MEASUREMENTS

It was standard practice throughout the study to measure only the right foot, and all data presented relate to that extremity. For five selected dimensions, however, both the right and left feet were measured, and the differences between the two feet tabulated. The results were as follows:

DIFFERENCES IN MEASUREMENT BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT

FOOT LENGTH

	No. Subject	Mean Difference mm.
Identical Right Larger Than Left Left Larger Than Right	1004 1909 2658	0 2.60 2.88

BALL LENGTH

	No. Subjects	Mean Difference
Identical	621	0
Right Larger Than Left	1685	3.23
Left Larger Than Right	3264	4.19

BALL WIDTH (DIAGONAL)

	No. Subjects	Mean Difference mm.
Identical	1907	0
Right Larger Than Left	1176	2.13
Left Larger Than Right	2485	2.36

BALL GIRTH

	No. Subjects	Mean Difference mm.
Identical Right Larger Than Left Left Larger Than Right	768 2481 2322	0 3.32 3.20
DORSAL ARCH	HEIGHT	
	No. Subjects	Mean Difference mm.
Identical	1321	0

2787

1463

3.22

2.82

The extent to which these differences are real, or are only reflections of the lack of precision with which any set of duplicate measurements are possible, is reviewed in the text. For each of the dimensions above, a figure is presented in the ensuing section comparing the duplicability of the measurements on one foot with the comparison of the measurements on the two feet.

Right Larger Than Left Left Larger Than Right

APPENDIX 2

Purpose, Organization, and Techniques

A. Introduction:

Foot casualties among troops in both temperate and cold environments are numerous and probably to a large degree unnecessary. Although there is no convincing proof, it has been assumed that many of these casualties are either induced or aggravated by the footgear issued by the Army and result from what has been loosely termed "misfitting". Preliminary studies by the Laboratory (1) revealed that the size of shoes issued to inductees at Fort Knox were, in a great many instances, not in conformity with the dimensions of the men's feet. During the conduct of this study, it became apparent that existing standards of shoe fitting were by no means precise and perhaps were not appropriate to Army requirements, however acceptable they may have been for civilian usage. Current shoe fitting standards apply only to toe and ball lengths and to snugness at the vamp. They call for a standard excess of shoe length over the toe length, approximate precision of fit for the ball length, and a glovelike approximation to the foot for the vamp area. The implication is that with the accomplishment of these and one or two other requirements, the remainder of the shoe automatically bears the proper relationship to the foot at all other points. X-ray studies and marching tests (1,2) made it clear, however, that the fitting of shoes involved considerably more than the assignment of a stated size to a particular man. The approximation of the shoe to the foot at the heel, at the arch, in the region of the small toe, under the lacing, and at many other sites, are all involved in fitting, although the precision with which this is accomplished is very difficult to ascertain and the nature and frequency of the casualties produced by the failure to achieve proper foot and shoe relationship are not completely understood.

Experience suggests that the establishment of dimensional tolerances between the foot and shoe depends on the activity of the wearer, the climate to which he is exposed, the materials of which the shoe is made, and the type and rigidity of its construction. It is apparent that investigations of these features of shoe design require a base line of factual information. The present study was instituted, therefore, to examine the dimensions of men's feet in as complete detail as possible for that purpose.

This report does not answer the questions pertaining to the proper space between foot and shoe, nor are dynamic factors involved in the wearing of shoes discussed. Nevertheless there is provided information concerning the static foot with regard to fundamental shape characteristics, with regard to dimensional interrelationship, and with regard to the range of measurements

⁽¹⁾ The Design and Fit of Army Shoes, Report T-10, Armored Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky, June 12, 1945.

⁽²⁾ Survey of Foot Measurements and the Proper Fit of Army Shoes, Report T-13, lst Partial Report, Armored Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky, December 4, 1945.

DATA SHEET

	NAME					ASN		
		LAST	FIRST	T H€IGHT	NITIAL WEIGHT			CLINICAL
		NUMBER	YRS.	CM.	KILO.	-	ENLISTED	EVALUATION
	COLJMN	1-2-3-4	5-6	1-8	9-10		11	12
ME	EASUREMENT					MEASURE-	IBH CARD	
DIAGRA	Н					MENT	COLUMN	
N	HEIGHT OF GREA	AT TOE TIP					13-14	
0	TOE HEIGHT					-	15-16	
	IDENTIFICATION	OF MOST ELEVA	TED TOE				17	
Р	BALL HEIGHT						18-19	
R ·	PLANTAR ARCH	EIGHT				-	20-21	
RY	DORSAL ARCH HE	EIGHT			RIGHT		22-23	NEGRO:
RY	HEIGHT-SAME				LEFT	-	+ -	DISTANCE HASAL
	DIFFERE	ENCE					24-25	BREADTH
Q	OUTSIDE BALL F	HEIGHT				-	26-27	LIP THICKNESS FACIAL
T	ANKLE LENGTH						28-29	HEIGHT FACIAL
	POSTERIOR HEEL	CONTOUR					30	BREADTH UMBILICAL
М	BALL GIRTH				RIGHT		31-32	GIRTH
M	GIRTH-SAME				LEFT	-	+ -	CHEST GIRTH
	DIFFEREN	NCE					33-34	
S	ANKLE GIRTH						35-36	
٧	LOWER LEG GIRT	ГН				-	37-38	
AC	FOOT LENGTH				RIGHT		39-40	
AC	LENGTH-SAME				LEFT		+ -	
	DIFFER	ENCE					41-42	
_A	BALL LENGTH				RIGHT		13-11	
_A	LENGTH-SAME				LEFT	-	+ -	
	DIFFERE	ENCE					45-46	
С	TOE LENGTH				,	-	47-48	
В	5TH TOE LENGTH	н					49-50	
U	OUTSIDE BALL I	LENGTH					51-52	
KL	BREADTH OF 3 1	FORWARD TOES					53-54	
J	FOOT BREADTH	(DIAGONAL)			RIGHT		55-56	
J	BREADTH-SAME				LEFT		+ -	
	DIFFEI						63-64	
	ANGLE-LINE I	TO LINE J					57-58	
	CONTOUR AND OF	RIENTATION OF T	DES (BY TEMPL	ATE)			59-60	
DE	BALL BREADTH	ON HORIZONTAL			RIGHT		61-62	
_ D	WIDTH-CENTER	LINE TO MEDIAL	BORDER		RIGHT		65-66	
	FLARE (RATIO	0/0E)					67-68	
GH	BREADTH OF IN	STEP					69-70	
G	PROPORTION OF	SOLE IN CONTAC	T WITH GROUND				71	
	LATERAL FOOT	CONTOUR (BY TEM	PLATE)				72	
F	HEEL BREADTH						73-74	
X	INSTEP GIRTH						75-76	
ACS	FOOT LENGTH (STICK)					77-78	
1	OUTSIDE BALL	LENGTH DIAGONAL					79-80	

encountered among the population. With such information, the specifications of present shoes may be appraised and appropriate modifications made. These may then be subjected to field study in a systematic manner.

A plan was developed to secure as many foot measurements as seemed necessary for the definition of the variety of foot sizes and shapes, on a sufficient number of subjects to be representative of the young, male population of the Army. The selection of the appropriate measurements was made on the basis of the experience accumulated by the Laboratory, and modified in accordance with suggestions offered by the Quartermaster representatives, shoe and last manufacturers, an orthopedist, and an anthropologist. Special effort was made to select and define the dimensions to be measured in such a way that the position of each in space could be described. Accordingly, in general, all length and breadth measurements are referred to a set of rectilinear coordinates by orienting the foot prior to measuring, and, wherever necessary, measurements are referred to definable landmarks on the foot surface or at a standard distance from some constant reference point. Accordingly, the measurements are not in every instance those in current use by the shoe trade.

B. Methods:

Technicians were selected from among troops stationed at Fort Knox, and were trained in the measuring procedures. Approximately 50 enlisted men served as measures, photographers and scribes. Medical Officers performed the clinical examinations.

The measurements were recorded by scribes on a data sheet (Fig.1). Figure 2 and 3 illustrate the measurements taken and the coding system used.

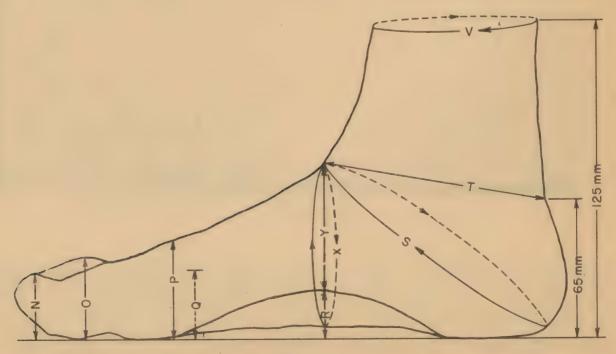


Figure 2

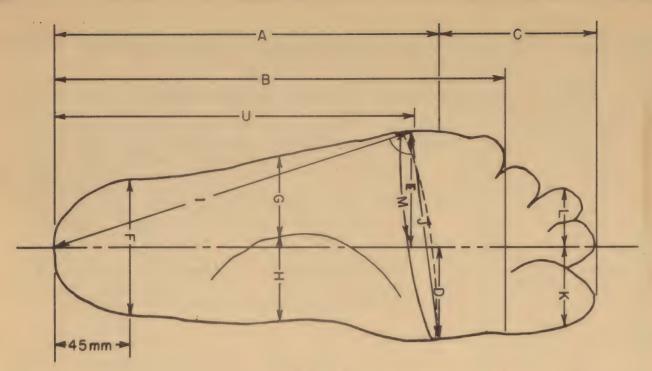


Figure 3

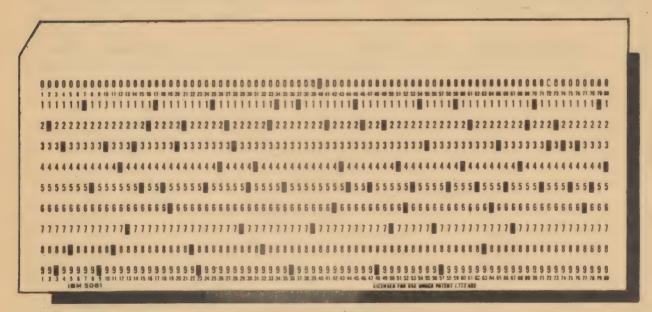


Figure 4

Following the completion of the measurements the data were transposed to IBM cards (Fig. 4), the column numbers for which may be noted on the data sheet. The information presented in this report was abstracted from these cards. Special measurements were made on the Negro troops to establish the similarity or dis-similarity of their physical characteristics with respect to the Negro population generally; a detailed description of these is given in Appendix 3.

The subjects were processed on a schedule which permitted the examination of approximately 200 men each half day. The troops were brought by truck to the hall and disrobed, retaining only their shorts. Personal information and

data were measurement obtained from each man in turn, which the subjects proceeded from one technician to the next in an orderly fashion. Somewhat less than 20 minutes was required for each subject to traverse the line, the subjects being separated by 1 to 2 minute intervals. All measurements were made with subjects standing relaxed but erect on tables, care being taken that the body weight was equally distributed between the two feet. Figure 5 presents a panoramic view of the layout and processing procedure, the subjects starting on the left, proceeding to the camera tables in the right background, and thence to the measuring tables in the center foreground.



Figure 5
Panoramic view

C. Data Collected:

The data collected were designed to provide essential information concerning the subject and those shape and dimensional characteristics of his feet regarded pertinent to the design of footgear. Information was therefore obtained from each subject regarding:

- 1. Age, height, weight, and place enlisted.
- 2. Anatomical description of the foot.
- 3. Dimensional and shape characteristics for:
 - a. Length.
 - b. The toe region.
 - c. The region of the metatarsal heads.
 - d. The instep region.
 - e. The heel and ankle region.
- 4. Differences between the right and left feet for five representative dimensions.

The following is a detailed description of each of the dimensional characteristics studied:

LENGTH

Designation Where Measured 1. Foot length Length from heel to longest toe tip along rectilinear ordinates. 2. Ball length Length from heel to soft tissue prominence medial to 1st metatarso-phalangeal joint. 3. 5th toe length Length from heel to anterior 5th toe tip, along rectilinear ordinates. Length from heel to soft tissue prominence 4. Outside ball length lateral to 5th metatarso-phalangeal joint, along rectilinear ordinates. 5. Outside ball length Same, measured on diagonal. (diagonal) TOE REGION 6. Toe length Length from soft tissue prominence medial to 1st metatarso-phalangeal joint to longest toe tip, along rectilinear ordinates. 7. Breadth of three forward The maximal breadth from the medial border of the great toe to the lateral bortoes der of the 3rd toe. 8. Toe height Height from the ground to the most prominent dorsal toe surface. In each case the most prominent dorsal toe surface was identified. 9. Height of great toe tip Height from the ground to the dorsal surface of the tip of the great toe.

10. Anterior curvature and orientation of toes

Curvilinear characteristics of anterior toe margins, with orientation of their general conformation to the line connecting the 1st and 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominences.

METATARSAL REGION

Where Measured

Breadth of diagonal between the prominence of the 1st and 5th metatarso-

of the arch on the medial aspect of the foot in the plant of the junction

of the foot and leg.

Designation

11. Foot breadth (diagonal)

		phalangeal joints.
12.	Foot breadth (horizontal)	Breadth along a rectilinear abscissa between the longitudinal planes defined by the prominences of the 1st and 5th metatarso-phalangeal joints, and paral- lel to the longitudinal axis.
13.	Foot flare	Medial or lateral deviation of the metatarsal region of the foot in relation to the heel. Expressed as a ratio of the portion of the foot breadth located medial to the longitudinal plantar axis to the total foot breadth.
14.	Ball girth	Girth just posterior to the maximal prominences of the 1st and 5th metatarso-phalangeal joints.
15.	Ball height	Height from the ground to the dorsal foot surface in the region of the 1st metatarso-phalangeal joint.
16.	Ouside ball height	Height from the ground to the dorsal foot surface in the region of the 5th metatarso-phalangeal joint.
17.	Angular orientation of metatarsal heads	Angular relationship of the line connecting the 1st and 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominences to a line connecting the 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominence with the center of the posterior heel rim curve.
18.	Lateral foot contour ,	Contour of the lateral curved margin of the 5th and 4th toes in relation to the relatively straight lateral margin of the foot posterior to the 5th metatarso- phalangeal joint prominence.
19.	Plantar arch height	Height from the ground to the super- ior margin of the plantar curvature

METATARSAL REGION

Designation

Where Measured

20. Dorsal arch height

Height from the ground to the dorsal foot surface at the junction of the foot and leg.

21. Breadth of instep

Breadth of the sole in the plane of the junction of the foot and leg. In each case an estimate was made of that proportion of the total breadth which was in contact with the ground.

22. Instep girth

Girth in the plane of the junction of the foot and leg.

HEEL AND ANKLE REGION

23. Heel breadth

Breadth of heel 45 mm. forward of the posterior heel margin.

24. Posterior heel contour

Contour of the posterior aspect to the heel and lower leg in the mid-sagittal plane, to a height of 72 mm. (2 4/5 in.) above the ground.

25. Diagonal ankle girth

Girth around posterior-inferior aspect of the heel and the dorsal junction of the foot and leg.

26. Ankle length

Length from posterior aspect of leg, 65 mm. (2 9/16 in.) above the ground, to the junction of the foot and leg.

27. Lower leg girth

Girth of the leg, 125 mm (4 15/16 in.) above the ground.

D. Technical Procedures:

- 1. Preliminary data. This was secured by interrogation. Each subject was assigned a number, and his age at last birthday and place of enlistment were recorded (Fig. 6).
- 2. Height and Weight. Height was measured to the nearest centimeter (Fig. 7). The subject stood with his back to a wall to which a scale was attached, and a square was used for reading off the measurement. Greater precision was not sought because the degree of erectness can introduce an error of 1 cm. on repeat measurement. A beam balance was used for weighing; this was recorded to the nearest kilogram. The lack of control of preceding activity, meals, or time of excretory functions, any of which can change the weight by 1 kg., made this degree of precision the minimum feasible.



Figure 6. Personal Data

Figure 7. Height and Weight

3. Clinical Evaluation. The subjects' feet were examined by Medical Officers. Inspection alone was used, no history being elicited. The sole aim of the clinical examination was to secure a record of those feet possessing peculiarities of shape and structure which might influence the dimensions of the part involved. In this way it was hoped to arrive at an evaluation of the

frequency and nature of aberrations of foot shape likely to be unsuitably accommodated by a shoe of standard design. The dimensional data are correlated with the clinical evaluations in the ensuing appendices.

- 4. Reference Markings. In order to standardize the foot regions at which the various measurements were to be taken, two technicians were occuppied exclusively with indicating, by means of irk lines, several points on the feet as follows (Fig.8):
- E. The centers of the fleshy protrusion on the medial surface at the ball, and on the lateral surface in the region of the 5th metatarso-



Figure 8. Marking Feet

phalangeal joint, as determined by inspection from directly above the foot. The marks were extended to be visible on both the dorsal and plantar aspects of the foot. These points were chosen in preference to the bony prominences of the metatarso-phalangeal articulations both because the soft tissue is important inshoe fitting and because of greater ease of identification. Bony contours of these joints are not always precisely identified by palpation even by the most expert.

- b. The highest points on the two previously described prominences. These were indicated by lines crossing the preceding ones at their highest points.
- c. A horizontal line in the lowest crease of the skin produced over the extensor hallucis longus tendon when the subject flexed his knees and ankles while standing with his weight equally balanced on both feet. This line was taken to be the dorsal junction of the foot and leg.
- d. In the plane of the above mark a vertical line was then drawn on the medial aspect of the foot, crossing a line indicating the superior margin of the curvature of the hollow of the instep.
- e. Lines were finally placed on the posterior aspect of the heel and lower leg, 65 and 125 mm. above the ground respectively.

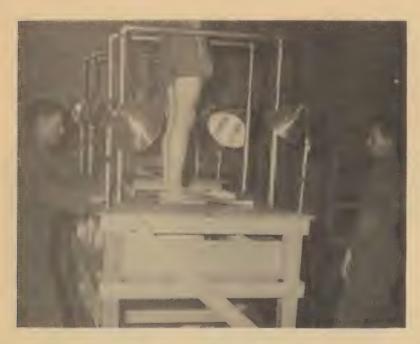


Figure 9. Photographic Platform

5. Photographic Technique. For the photograph of the soles of his feet, the subject mounted to the top of a six foot platform (Fig. 9) where an attendant placed his feet on a specially hardened plate of glass. The glass was ruled with rectilinear coordinates 2 mm. apart. Above and in the recesses of the platform incandescent and fluorescent lighting was placed for illumination. The camera was securely attached to the same frame near the floor and focused on the glass plate so that the illumination and focus remained constant.

Certain inadequacies became apparent in the photographing equipment and in its use, as the study progressed. The focal distance of the camera was inconvenient, and it would have been desirable to use orthochromatic rather than panchromatic film in order to more sharply outline the weight bearing areas of the sole. The expansion and shrinkage of the enlarging paper was a problem not anticipated, but a technique was developed for handling this which minimized the errors attributed to this cause.

Most important was an unavoidable error introduced by the photographic technique. The image on the film was shorter than the true foot length by an amount proportional both to the distance of the anterior and posterior foot margins from the center of focus and to the elevation of these margins above the surface of the glass plate. The toe elevations ranged from 15 to 25 mm. above the glass plate surface, while the elevations at the heel were somewhat less. For simplicity, a mean elevation of 15 mm. was assumed. This required an additive correction to the photographed foot lengths for all subjects, of 3 mm. The calculation is illustrated in Fig. 10. In addition to this a further correction of 2 mm. was necessary due to an error in the printing of the coordinates on the glass. Thus, the standard correction totaled 5 mm.: 3 mm. for focus and elevation, and 2 mm. for the error in the coordinates. Both these faults, however, were so located as to be significant only in total foot length determinations.

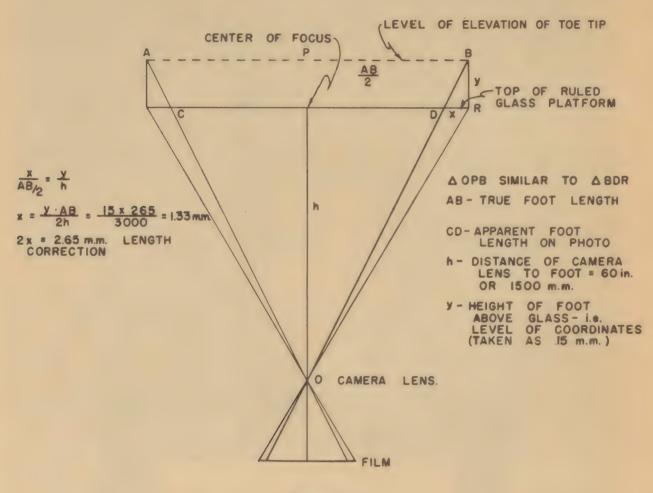


Figure 10

Note: The camera, film, and enlarging paper were supplied by the Signal Corps. The camera was a Folmar-Graflex, unit, known as identification equipment PH-385, stock No. 8A1885 (equipped) to handle 100 ft. rolls of 35 mm. film, single frame exposure. The film was of the panchromatic type, stock No. 8D-1, speed group 50. The enlarging paper was Kodabromide F-2, single weight, white-smooth-glossy, 8 x 10. The enlarger was an Omega, manufactured by Simon Bros. Inc.

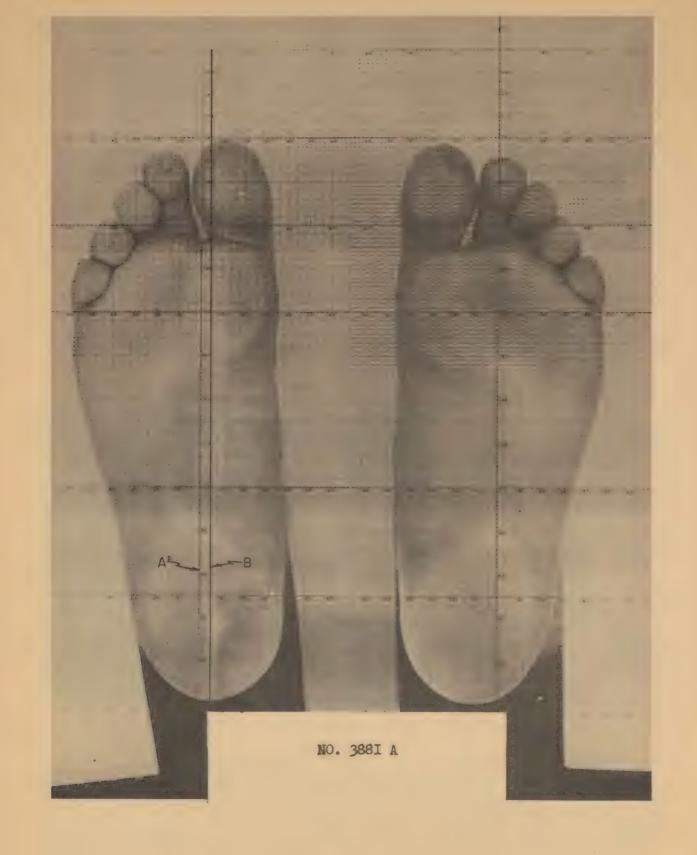


Figure 11

The exposed film was developed by the Signal Corps Photo Laboratory, Army War College; enlarging and printing were accomplished as a part of the experimental procedure at Fort Knox.

6. Measurements Derived from the Photograph. The Photograph image of the sole was enlarged to 8 x 10 size, a sample of which is shown as Fig. 11. On it may be seen the coordinates described above. From this print the measurements pertaining to the plantar surface were derived (Fig. 3).

The instruments used in taking the plantar measurements are shown in Fig. 12. They consisted of:

a. Plastic Scale. This scale was calibrated to the scale of the photograph, O to 320 mm., with 2 mm. divisions; it was used for all linear plantar measurements (Fig. 12B).

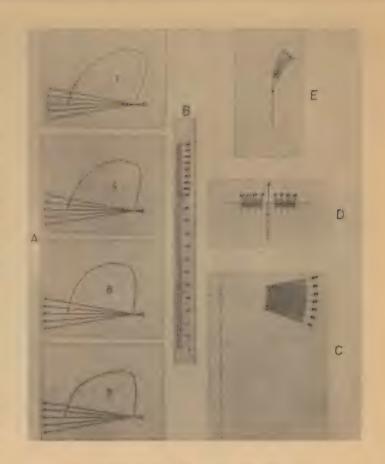


Figure 12. Plastic Scales for Plantar Measurements.

- b. Template for Describing the Forward Toe Margin. In the course of analyzing the photographs certain measurement expedients were adopted to describe the curvilinear characteristics of the feet. For this purpose templates were made of transparent plastic so that a coded system of shapes rather than a dimensional system might be used. The templates for classifying the forward toe margin contours were made up from curves drawn from an exploratory series of photographs. These were divided into four basic shapes (Fig. 12A), and were then further sub-divided by adding five base lines separated from each other by an angle of 5°. There was no attempt to identify size with these curves; only the contour and orientation of the toes to the metatarsal region of the foot were determined. The templates were placed on the photograph so as to superimpose their medial borders onto the medial great toe border while the base line was in contact with the point marking the first metatarso-phalangeal prominence. That template was selected which in its basic shape most closely approximated the outline of the entire anterior toe margin. The code number was read off on that base line which fell on the mark denoting the 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominence (Fig. 12A and 13A).
- c. Template for Lateral Foot Curvature. The lateral foot border curvature at the 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominence was described with a template that consisted of a series of curves all oriented to a single reference line.

This line was superimposed on the lateral border of the foot so that the mark at the beginning of the curve was also superimposed on the 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominence mark on the photograph. The curvature was then ascertained as that which most closely approximated the lateral 5th and/or 4th toe margins (Fig. 12E and 13B).

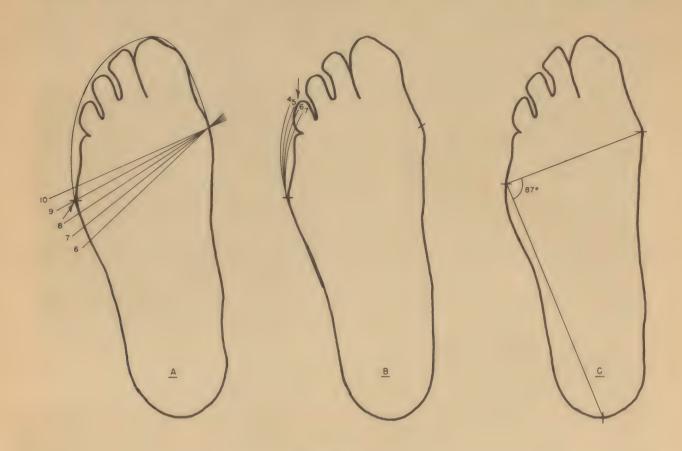


Figure 13
Methods of Template Fitting

- d. Protractor for Heel Line-Metatarsal Angle. In order to orient the line joining the 1st and 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominences to the posterior part of the foot, the angle formed by the conjunction of this line and another line connecting the 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominence with the center of the posterior heel rim was measured with a special protractor, at the 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominence (Fig. 12C and 13C).
- e. Scale for Locating the Longitudinal Plantar Axis. It was the original intent that a stationary clamp (Fig. 14 and 15), adjustable to the heel width by means of a reciprocating skate screw and hinged to the photographic platform, would automatically place the subject's heel on the centering line of the coordinates. It was intended that the subject's heel would be fixed in place by an attendant, prior to the photography, in such a way as to bring the subject's foot onto the grid glass to automatically define the foot axis in terms of a line bisecting the heel (Fig. 11-line A). It was found, however, upon comparing check photographs that the clamp did not place the foot in the same relation to the centering line with constancy.

It, therefore, became necessary to draw a new axis onto the completed print in 68% of the cases. This was accomplished in the following manner: with the aid of the scale, two breadth bisecting points, 10 mm. and 50 mm. forward of the posterior rim of the heel were determined; a line was then drawn connecting these two points and extended to the forepart of the foot. This was done systematically except for the rare case in which it was impossible because of the rounded contour of the medial aspect of the heel. Both the constancy attained with this "drawn-in axis" and the "clamp axis" are shown in the ensuing Appendices (Fig. 12D and 11-line B).



Figure 14
Heel Clamp



Figure 15
Placing Heel in Clamp

- 7. Direct Measurements. The instruments used in measuring the dorsum and circumferential aspects of the subjects' feet are shown in Fig. 16. They consisted of:
- a. Meter Sticks. These sticks had bases attached perpendicularly for height measurements. The caliper arms shown are standard meter sticksjaws from which the lock screws were removed to permit the insertion of a segment of spring steel to maintain the caliper jaws at all times normal to the stocks (Fig. 16A).
- b. Measuring Tapes. These were metrically calibrated linen tapes supplied



Figure 16
Instruments for Dorsal Measurements

by Lufkin, and cut to convenient lengths. All girth measurements were taken with them (Fig. 16B).

- c. Calipers. These were made from meter sticks and were used to measure the dimension from the foot-leg junction to the rear of the heel (Fig. 16C).
- d. Standard Foot Measuring Sticks. These were sticks as used in the shoe trade altered by calibration in millimeters (Fig. 16D).
- e. Gauges. These were made from meter sticks; they were used to mark the posterior aspect of the foot and ankle at 65 mm. and 125 mm. above the ground (Fig. 16F).
- f. Templates for Describing the Posterior Heel Curvature. Since the shape of the heel in the mid-sagittal plane posteriorly is an irregular curve, the use of graded templates of varying degree of curvature was adopted for their description. These were made of sheet aluminum and given code numbers. They were made by first preparing cardboard templates fashioned to fit each heel in a test group; similar shapes were then combined to select the least number of final shapes required. Twelve such standard templates and one special template were sufficient to classify all but 20 cases among the white subjects. The same 12 standard templates were used for the Negro subjects, but it was found that 8 additional templates were required to accommodate 266 of the 274 individuals possessing heel shape variations too extreme to be classified by the original 12 templates (Fig. 16E).

E. Control of the Accuracy of the Data:

The methods employed to assure the accuracy of the measurements consisted of several different approaches to the problem. The various tapes and measureing instruments were checked against standard meter sticks and metal tapes and these checks were repeated at various intervals with special attention to detect any stretching of the linen tapes with usage. As the linen tapes became badly soiled, they were replaced with new ones to make accurate readings easier.

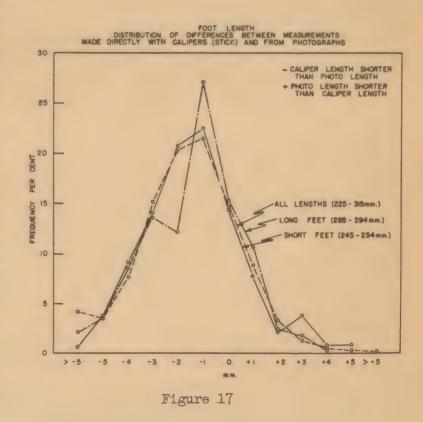
In order to detect any errors that might develop in measuring the subjects, a special team of measurers was employed doing only check measurements after all the original measurements had been completed. These check measurements were made as frequently as possible and were varied from subject to subject so that all girth and height measurements received as nearly equal treatment as possible. Whenever a difference was detected of sufficient magnitude to indicate the likelihood of an error, the subject was remeasured for that particular measurement and any necessary change made on the recording sheet. Usually 2 mm. for linear measurements and 5 mm. for girth measurements were taken as the dividing points between probable errors and allowable differences.

As a further check to detect any bias that might arise over a period of time, random samples of a hundred sheets were taken every few days and the various measurements were tabulated and the means calculated. A comparison between these groups of a hundred was then made to assure that there were no differences of a magnitude that would exceed those expected from pure chance.

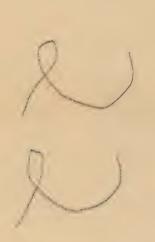
Measurements taken from the photographs were done twice, each time by a different individual, and any difference of more than two millimeters was checked again and changed if necessary. In the case of the fitting of templates, determining the angle measurements, and estimating bearing surfaces, there were no check measurements. For these, conscientious workers were selected and kept at the particular task so that there would be uniform judgments insofar as possible. All arithmetic calculations were checked by duplicate operations.

To check the precision of the photographic technique in measuring foot length, about 2/3 of the subjects were also measured with calipers (standard shoe stick, calibrated in millimeters). Fig. 17 indicates that for all the subjects so checked, the caliper measurement of foot length tends to average approximately 1 mm. shorter than the length measured from the photograph, perhaps due to soft tissue compression.

As a further check upon the accuracy of all the measurements and as an indication of how closely measurements could be duplicated by the same group of measurers, several groups of subjects were put through the entire procedure twice. All marks were carefully removed from these subjects! feet, and each was given a new recording sheet and sent through the procedure as though he were a new subject. A total of 199 individuals were treated in this manner; and the measurements were taken and processed in the usual way. The two record sheets on each of these subjects were then paired and the differences recorded, using a (+) sign to indicate that the measurement was larger the first time, and a (-) sign to indicate the converse.



Distributions of the magnitude and frequency of differences between the two sets of duplicate measurements are presented in the appropriate appendices in association with the data to which they refer.



THE SUBJECTS

A. SOURCE OF SUBJECTS

6278 white subjects and 1281 Negro subjects were examined in all. The white subjects were either in basic training or were members of the enlisted cadre at the Armored Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox. For the most part those in basic training were in their third month of Army service. The Negro subjects were Air Corps personnel, principally ground enlisted personnel from Godman Field, adjacent to Fort Knox, who had been in the service for from 1 to 4 years.

All of these subjects were not included in the final study. Analyses made on 5575 white and 1200 Negro subjects only. The subjects not a part of the final study were excluded for the causes shown in Table 1, and the nature of the gross physical defects responsible for the exclusion of 20 of the white subjects is given in Table 2.

TABLE 1	TABLE 2
---------	---------

Causes For Exclusion	of Subj	ects	Clinical Findings in Those Subjects Excluded For Gross Physical Defects	
Cause	White	Negro	Clinical Defect Number	יק
Practice Runs	474	0	California Del Colo	
Photo Failures	207	76	Edema Due to Recent Trauma 10	
Gross Physical	20	0	Amputation of Toes 4	
Defects			Lipomata 4	
Other	2	5	Exostoses 1	
	703	81	Heel Blister of Excessive 1 Size	
			20	

B. REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SAMPLE

GENERAL - The practical utility of these data for the Army depends on the extent to which the subjects are representative of the Army population as a whole. Two questions become apparent immediately. Does the presence of a large number of white inductees 18 years of age affect the distribution of the measurements? And, did the location of the study at Fort Knox, in Kentucky, afford a proper representation of men from all the regions of the country? There is presented below information from several sources for evaluating these and similar questions.

AGE - At the time this study was undertaken the Selective Service was inducting a large number of men 18 years of age. Accordingly, approximately 50% of the white subjects were in this age group. However, previously deferred

men were also being inducted at this time, and about 25% of the white subjects were, therefore, in the age group 26-29. This was not true of the Negroes who had been in the service longer, and who, therefore, had a more even representation of men of all ages. Fig. 18 gives the distribution of the present subjects by age compared with the Army population as of September 30, 1945(1). Inspection of Table 3, which is indicative of the correlation between age and length and breadth of the foot for white subjects, reveals that the distribution of these basic foot dimensions cannot be greatly influenced by age; apparently any size of foot may be possessed by a man of any age. This does not imply, of course, that 18 year old men have attained their full growth, although it is unlikely that foot dimensions are altered to a substantial degree with the further progression of anatomical maturity.

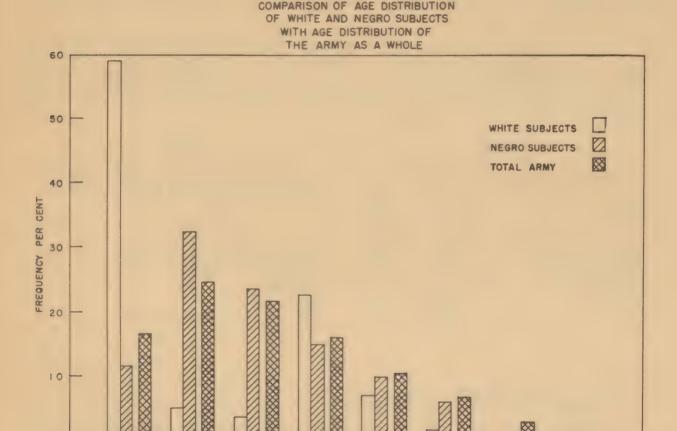


Figure 18

AGE

Over

⁽¹⁾ Information supplied by the SGO for six million men in the Army as of September 30, 1945.

TABLE 3 CORRELATION BETWEEN AGE AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) AGE DIAGONAL BREADTH TOTAL 17-20 21-23 24-26 36-38 27-29 30-32 33-35 in. TERM 3 5/16 - 3 8/16..... 3 9/16 - 3 12/16..... 84-89 90-95 2 96-101 13/16 - 4..... - 4 3/16..... 102-107 108-113 4 4/16 - 4 7/16..... 4 8/16 - 4 11/16..... 114-119 4 12/16 - 4 15/16..... 120-125 LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.) 3 5/16 - 3 8/16...... 3 9/16 - 3 12/16.... 84-89 6 1 90-95 18 27 4 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16.... 4 45 96-101 11 102-107 108-113 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.... 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.... 114-119 120-125 87 TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.) 84-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16..... 84 90-95 9/16 - 3 12/16..... 6 2 2 13/16 - 4..... 96-101 182 12 24 3 2 326 - 4 3/16..... 102-107 76 5 4 4/16 - 4 7/16. 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 108-113 6 11 114-119 4 12/16 - 4 15/16..... 120-125 18 554 LENGTH CROUP 255 to 264 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 84-89 5/16 - 3 8/16..... 90-95 9/16 - 3 12/16..... 44 2 10 6 66 3 8 3 13/16 - 4..... 34 664 96-101 51 4 - 4 3/16.... 4 4/16 - 4 7/16.... 102-107 24 28 143 46 15 560 83 108-113 45 17 4 8/16 - 4 11/16..... 114-119 120-125 4 12/16 - 4 15/16..... 766 67 61 29 12 1379 LENGTH GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.) 84-89 24 90-95 2 13 474 3 13/16 - 4..... 18 94 96-101 302 15 30 14 4 - 4 3/16.... 4 4/16 - 4 7/16..... 28 232 16 5 1004 102-107 51 108-113 286 6 68 5 2 163 4 8/16 - 4 11/16..... 114-119 12 3 22 4 12/16 - 4 15/16..... 120-125

1095

95

50

125

33

11

1810

	LEMMIH GROUP 275 to	284 mm. 1	(10 13/16	5 to 11 :	3/16 in.))			
	TATACONAL DIVIDADULI				AGE				
	DIAGONAL BREADTH	17-20	21-23	24-26	27-29	30-32	33-35	36-38	TOTAL
nm. 84-89	in. 3 5/16 - 3 8/16								
90-95 96-101	3/9/16 - 3 12/16	3 115	2	7	3				8
102-107	3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16	382	9 23	18	32 142	15 45	7	1	178 618
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16	194	26	21	80	18	6	2	347 46
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16	2		ī	ī				4
	TOTAL	719	63	50	271	81	14	3	1201
	LENGTH GROUP 285 to	294 mm.	(11 4/16	to 11 9	/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16								
96-101	3 13/16 - 4	14	3		1 2	1		1	21
102-107	4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16	103	6	6 8	27 39	11 9	3	1	157 180
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16	36	14	3	9	4	2		58
120-12)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	5			1				6
	TOTAL	273	20	17	79	26	6	3	424
	LENGTH GROUP 295 t	to 304 mm	. (11 10	/16 to 1	2 in.)			,	
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16								
90-95 96-101	3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4				1				1
102-107	4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16	12	1	2	3 4	1			19
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16	25 15	5 3	1	3	3 2		1	38 24
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16	24		1	1			• • • • • • •	6
	TOTAL	56	9	4	12	6	• • • • • • •	1	88
	LENGTH CROUP 305 t	0 314 mm	. (12 to	12 6/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16								
90-95	3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4								
102-107	4 - 4 3/16	1			2				3
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16	1 7			1				2
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16	i							i
	TOTAL	10			3				13

HEIGHT & WEIGHT - The height and weight distribution of the subjects of this study correspond much more closely to those of the Army as a whole, as shown in Figs., 19, 20, 21 & 22. The data for the height and weight distribution for the army was obtained from a 1943 publication of the Surgeon General's Office (2). Since the correspondence of height and weight is good, it is only a matter of academic interest, from the point of view of this study, whether these attributes influence foot dimensions. It is worthy of note, however, that the shorter men tend to possess shorter and narrower feet, while taller men tend toward the other extreme (Table 4). This same tendency is apparent in the relationship of weight to length and breadth of feet (Table 5), as would be expected, since there is a natural correlation between height and weight.

^{(2) &}quot;Height & Weight Data for Men Inducted into the Army and for Rejected Men", Report No. 1, BM, ASF-SGO, Medical Statistics Division.

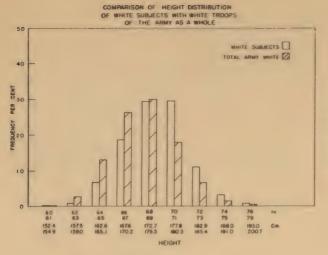
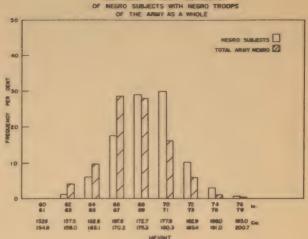


Figure 19



COMPARISON OF HEIGHT DISTRIBUTION

Figure 20

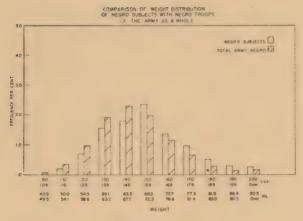


Figure 21

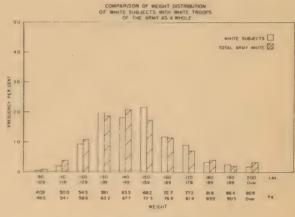


Figure 22

PLACE ENLISTED - Information was obtained from each subject regarding the State from which he was inducted into the Army. No attempt was made to determine whether this represented his home or whether it was the state in which he was reared. It probably may be presumed, however, that the place of enlistment and the childhood home were identical for a majority of the subjects. From this information the individual was classified as emanating from one of nine geographical regions in accordance with the plan used by the Public Health Service in reporting communicable disease (3).

This plan was selected because it divides the country into a convenient and standard arrangement of climatic regions. The regional code numbers assigned were, therefore, as follows:

1 - New England

4 - West North Central

7 - West South Central

2 - Middle Atlantic

5 - South Atlantic

8 - Mountain

3 - East North Central

6 - East South Central

9 - Pacific

⁽³⁾ Public Health Reports, U.S. Gov't Printing Office.

TABLE 4 CORRELATION BETWEEN HEIGHT OF SUBJECT AND LENGTH AND BREADIH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) HEIGHT (Cm.)												
DIAGONAL BREADTH		155- Less	156- 160	161- 165	166- 170	171- 175	176-	181-	186 - 190	191-	196- Over	TOTAL
mm. 84-89	in. 3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16.											••••
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.		1	1								2 3 1
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16. TOTAL	1	1	4								6
		LENG	TH CROUP	235 to	244 mm.	(9 4/16	to 9 10/	(16 in.)				
84-69 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.	2 4 2	2 4 4	4 12 26 7	6 10	2	1					6 27 45 9
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16.	8	10	49	16	*3	1					87
		LE	NGIH CRO	TUP 245 t	o 254 mm	. (9 10/	/16 to 10	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16	1	11 21 4	21 124 42 1	2 33 126 59 7 2	15 50 19 1	3 5 3 2					2 84 326 128 11 3
	TOTAL	2	36	189	229	85	13					554
		LENG	TH CROUP	255 to	264 mm.	(10 1/16	to 10 6	/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.	1	2 12 3	11 102 71 10	23 264 193 25 1	1 23 219 203 39 2	5 55 76 7	2 12 12 2	1			1 66 665 560 83 5
	TOTAL	1	17	195	506	487	144	28	2			1380
		LENG	TH GROUP	265 to	274 mm .	(10 7/16	to 10 1	3/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16		1	1 18 30 4	4 115 187 43 2	7 200 428 115 8	10 115 288 93 8	2 23 6 4 26 3	3 7 5 1			24 475 1005 286 22
	TOTAL		2	53	351	758	514	118	16			1812

-		LENGI	H CROUP	275 to 2	284 nm. (10 13/16	to 11 3	3/16 1n.)				
						HEIGHT	(Cm.)					
DIA	AGONAL BREADTH	155- Less	156- 160	161- 165	166- 170	171- 175	176- 180	181- 185	186- 190	191- 195	196- Over	TOTAL
nm.	in.											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.			1 3	1 9 30 25 3	1 44 167 81 10	5 78 259 140 18	1 41 130 90 10	5 28 10 3 2	2 1 2		8 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL			14	68	303	500	273	48	6		1202
		LENG	TH GROUP	285 to	294 mm.	(11 4/16	to 11 9)/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.			• • • • • • • •	5	1 4 15 20 6	4 49 64 13 1	1 9 62 57 23 2	2 21 36 15 3	1 4 3 1	1	2 21 157 180 58 6
		LE	NGIH CRO	UP 295 t	0 304 mm	. (11 10	/16 to 1	2 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.							1 9 11 8 4	5 17 9 1	3 1 2	1 1	1 19 38 24 6
		LE	NGTH CRO	UP 305 t	o 314 mm	. (12 to	12 6/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.							1	1 2 1	1		3 2 7 1

It was found that although a preponderance of white subjects was from the East North Central States and a preponderance of the Negro subjects was from the South Atlantic and East South Central States, nevertheless the general distribution corresponded well with the region of origin for the Army as a whole (4); and the proportional representation of subjects from the far western States was in good agreement with that of the total Army population (Fig. 23 & 24). In any case there is no gross evidence that the ranges of foot length and width are influenced by geographic origin (Table 6).

^{(4) &}quot;Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns", 3rd report 1943-1944, U.S. Gov't Printing Office, p 574

TABLE 5 CORRELATION BETWEEN WEIGHT OF SUBJECT AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

	LENGTH GROU	225 t	0 234	mm. (8	14/16		3/16 1 T (Kg.						_
	DIAGONAL BREADITH	51-	52-	58-	64-	70-	76-	82-	88-	94-	100-	106 &	TOTAL
		Less	57	63	69	75	81	87	93	99	105	Over	
mm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		1	2		1							3 1
120-12)	TOTAL		1	4		1							6
	LENGTH GROUD	F 235 t	0 244	mn. (9	4/16	to 9 1	0/16 1	n.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\.\					3 1	1						16 27 45 9
150-150	4 12/16-4 15/16	10	29	31	11	4	2						87
	LENGTH CH	ROUP 24	5 to 2	54 mm.	(9 10	/16 to	10 in	.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 i/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		1 40 70 15 1	1 26 141 47 2	8 84 34 4 1	21 24 1	2 2 7 1	l 2					2 84 326 128 11 3
140-14)	TOTAL	16	127	218	131	47	12	3	• • • • •				554
	LENGTH GROUI	8 255 t	0 264	mm. (1	0 1/16	to 10	6/16	in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16	2 7	20 115 31 4	33 244 163 13	9 182 170 20	1 2 91 133 28	22 47 6 2	4 9 5	3	2	1		1 66 665 556 83 5
	TOTAL	9	170	453	382	255	77	19	7	3	1		1376
	LENGTH GROU	P 265 t	0 274	m . (1	0 7/10	to 10	13/16	in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 - # 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16	1 3	7 48 29	8 167 188 22	7 155 357 83 5	78 258 85 4	19 116 49 5	1 3 38 28 2	3 14 9 2	2 4 10 2		1	24 478 1004 286 22
	TOTAL	4	85.	385	607	425	189	72	28	18		1	1814

						WIE	CIGHT (va·)					
	DIAGONAL BREADTH	51- Less	52 - 57	58 - 63	64- 69	70- 75	76- 81	82- 87	88- 93	94- 99	100-	106- Over	TOTA
nm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 // 20 3 22/201111111111111111111111111111111111	1	8 7	4 45 84 17	1 65 175 74	1 39 197 104 12 1	14 90 90 13 2	5 48 34 12	2 11 21 6 1	4 4 3	1 3	1	178 619 347 46
	LENGTH GROUF	285 t	0 294	mm. (1	1 4/16	to 11	9/16	in.)					
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4		1	2 12 6 1	1 7 36 21 5	8 55 50 4	1 29 58 16 3	2 18 27 10 2	4 8 15	2 7 3 1	3 3	1	21 157 180 58
	TOTAL		2	21	70	117	108	59	27	13	6	1.	421
	LENGTH GRO	T 295	to 30	4 mm.	(11 10)/16 to	12 in	1.)			T		
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16				3 2 2	8 10 5	1 6 13 2 2	2 7 8	5 3 3	1 2	1	1	19 38 21
	TOTAL				7	23	24	Τ (1 11	3	_		
	LENGTH GRO	OUP 305	to 31	4 mm.	(12 to	12 6/	/16 in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 1 9-107 106-1-3 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16- 3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16				1	1.	1 1 2	1 2	1				

SIZE COMPARISON - The recorded foot lengths of the white subjects studied were converted from millimeters to shoe size groupings in accordance with the manufacturing specifications for Munson Lasts(5). This corresponds very closely to size dimensions derived from the Clark measuring device. These were then compared with the size tariffs for service shoes(6). In doing so, it was necessary to assume that a given size shoe would be issued to a soldier

(6) Size Tariffs, War Dept. Supply Bulletin SB 10-136

⁽⁵⁾ Lasts, Hinge, Munson, Quartermaster Corps Specifications. BQD No. 71, May 14, 1942.

TABLE 6 CORRELATION BETWEEN PLACE OF ENLISTMENT (SEE TEXT) AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

	LENGIH GROUP	225 to	234 mm.	(8 14)	/16 to 9	3/16 1	n.)				
	DIAGONAL TOTAL			Pl	LACE OF	ENLISTA	œnt (s	BEE TEXT	()		MOMAT
	DIAGONAL BREADTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL
mm.	in.										
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16										
90-95	3 9/16 - 3 12/16			1							2
96-101	3 13/16 - 4			1							3
102-107	4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16		1								1
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16										
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16										
	TOTAL		4	2							6
	LENGTH CROUP	235 to	2년 ㎜.	(9 4/3	16 to 9	10/16 1	n.)				
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16	1	2	2	1		1				6
90-95 96-101	3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4	3	9	10	1 2	1 5		2	5		27 45
102-107	4 - 4 3/16	1	2	3	1	1		1			9
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16										
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16										
	TOTAL	8	30	25	5	7	1	9	2		87
	LENGTH GROU	245 to	254	1. (9 10	1/16 to	10 in.)					
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16		1	1							2
90-95	3 9/16 - 3 12/16	3	23	25	9	6	2	12	4		84
96-101	3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16	25	94	99	17	36 22	18	23	3	13	326 128
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16	2	2	3			2	7 2			11
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16		2	1							3
120-12)	4 12/10 - 4 17/10										
	TOTAL	38	154	173	32	64	25	孙抃	8	16	554
	LENGTH GROUP	255 to	264 mm.	(10 1/1	6 to 10	6/16 1	n.)			7	
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16				1						1
90-95 96-101	3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4	1	25	24 228	3 40	7	3	2	1	07	66
102-107	4 - 4 3/16	31	177	184	40	73 82	29 33	55 38	5	27 14	665 560
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16	4	21	25	4	13	6	4	1	5	83
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16		1	3	1						5
	TOTAL	67	356	464	89	175	71	99	13	46	1380
	LENGTH CROUP 2	265 to 2	74 mm.	(10 7/1	6 to 10	13/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16										
90-95 96-101	3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4	32	100	158	35	59	31	' 30	1	21	24 475
102-107	4 - 4 3/16	65	193	348	94	125	50	93	11	26	1005
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16	12	49	95 9	28	37	24	32	4	5	286
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16										
	TOTAL	113	362	614	159	228	108	159	17	52	1812
					-//		230			,	2024

	LENGTH CROUP 2	75 to 2	84 mm.	(10 13/	16 to 1	1 3/16	in.)				
	DIAGONAL BREADTH			P	LACE OF	ENLIST	MENT (SEE TEX	T)		TOTAL
	DIAGONAL BREADIN	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10112
84-89	in. 3 5/16 - 3 8/16										
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16	2 13 35 17 4	1 39 125 64 4	1 68 225 124 14 2	2 15 53 25 4	18 70 50 10	14 29 27 2	14 63 32 7	ј† 5 5	5 17 3 1	8 178 619 346 46
	TOTAL	71	233	434	100	151	62	116	8	26	1201
	LENGTH GROUP 2	285 to 2	294 mm.	(11 4/1	.6 to 11	. 9/16 t	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16 TOTAL.	1 9 10 2	1 8 31 32 15	4 63 70 23 2	1 15 15 1 1	1 2 15 13 8 1	9 16 1 2	2 13 18 8	1 1 1	2 1 5	2 21 157 180 58 6
	LENGTH GROU	295 to	304 mm	1. (11 1	.0/16 to	12 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16	1 1 5	5 9 6 1 21	1 7 11 7	1 7 3 1	1 3 3 1	2	2 3 3 1		1 1 1 1	1 19 38 24 6
	LENGTH GROU	305 to	314 mm	ı. (12 t	0 12 6/	16 in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16 4 12/16 - 4 15/16	1	3	1 1 1	1	1	1	1		1	3 2 7 1

if the length of his foot placed on a shoe measuring scale fell either slightly short or slightly over the actual size mark. Accordingly, the foot measurements in this study were grouped so that the central measurement for any size was just beyond the midpoint between two sizes on the size scale. Some errors are inherent in this method since one size group may be excessively weighted while the adjacent size group may include too few individuals. However, a comparison, as shown in Fig. 25, reveals that the size distribution of the white subjects studied very closely approximates that of the total Army.

OPINION OF HQ., ARMY GROUND FORCES - Inquiry was addressed to Army Ground Forces to ascertain whether white inductees in training at Fort Knox during

the period of the study were representative of inductees into the Army generally at that time. From the reply, which follows, it appears that the physical ratings of Armored trainees tend to be inferior to those of the Infantry but superior to those of other arms, on the average. It is not known to what extent this may influence foot dimensions.

C 0 P

Y

HEADQUARTERS. ARMY GROUND FORCES Washington, D. C.

354.1 (ARTC) (16 Jan 46) GNACR 1st Ind

26 Jan 1946

HEADQUARTERS ARMY GROUND FORCES. Washington 25, D. C., 25 January 1946.

TO: COMMANDING OFFICER, Armored Medical Research Laboratory, Fort Knox, Kentucky

- 1. This headquarters does not regard personnel sent to ARTC. Fort Knox. Kentucky, during October and November 1945, as a cross section of the inductees during that period. The age grouping, indicated in basic communication, is typical of all the men inducted during that period.
- 2. Army Ground Forces is permitted to select the best physically qualified inductees and unassigned enlistees for its training centers. During the period in question. Army Ground Forces received approximately 37% of all white enlistees and inductees and 97% of these were "A" profile men. The Army Ground Forces liaison officers at reception centers have been instructed to place the best qualified of the personnel, received by Army Ground Forces, in the Infantry, and to spread the balance evenly among the other Army Ground Forces arms; including the Armored. About 55% of all personnel received by Army Ground Forces during October and November 1945, for replacement training, was sent to the Infantry.
- 3. There have been no studies made by this headquarters as to the comparative physiques of the trainees in the various arms, nor is it known by the War Department that such studies, comparing the trainees of the 3 Major Commands, were in process. However, the following assumptions may be made:

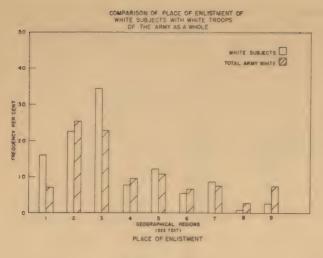
a. That the Armored trainee is not the physical equal of the Infantry trainee.

b. That the Armored trainee has a better physique than the Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces trainee.

- c. That the lower extremities of the Armored trainee are poorer than those of the Infantry trainee, but better than those of the average Army Service Forces or Army Air Forces trainee.
- 4. Because of its centralized location in that area, Fort Knox receives its men from the Central and Eastern portions of the United States.

BY COMMAND OF CHINERAL DEVERS:

/s/ G. H. Farnham G. H. FARNHAM Major, A.G.D. Asst. Ground Adj. Gen.



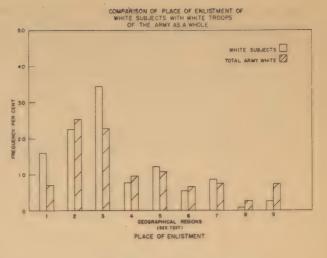


Figure 23

Figure 24

C. THE NEGRO SUBJECTS

Inasmuch as the Negro subjects available for study were Air Corps personnel it might be assumed that they would differ in physical characteristics from the general Negro population of the country. This is a highly complex problem to evaluate. It was decided to measure certain of the facial dimensions of the Negro subjects and to compare these with similar measurements of other groups of Negroes. Dr. W. Montague Cobb participated in and supervised this part of the

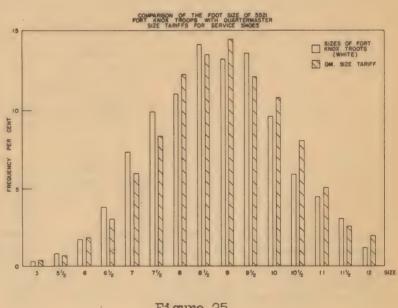
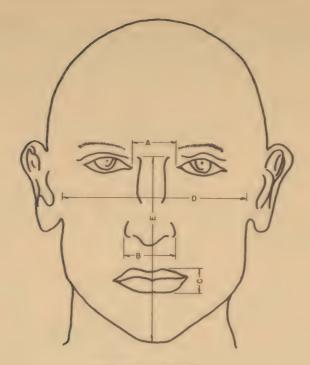


Figure 25

project, the results of which are indicated below. The facial measurements recorded were:

- 1. Interocular distances. Distance between internal canthi, measured with sharp ends of sliding calipers. (Fig. 26A)
- 2. Nasal breadth. Greatest horizontal distance between undistended alae of nose, measured with blunt ends of sliding calipers.
- 3. Lip thickness. Greatest vertical distance between junctions mucous and integumentary portions of upper and lower lips, measured with blunt ends of sliding calipers. (Fig. 26C)



- A. INTERORBITAL DISTANCE
- B. NASAL BREADTH
- C. LIP THICKNESS
- D. FACIAL (BIZYGOMATIC)
- E. FACIAL HEIGHT (NASION-MENTON DISTANCE)

Figure 26
Facial Measurements
Recorded on Negroes

- 4. Facial (bizygomatic) breadth. Greatest breadth of face over malar arches, measured with spreading calipers. The tips of the calipers are placed over the zygomatic processes of the temporal bones just in front of the ears and are drawn evenly forward without compressing the skin. The breadth is the point of greatest spread of the calipers. (Fig. 26D)
- 5. Facial Height. Nasion-mention distance or distance from root of nose to point of chin, measured with blunt ends of sliding calipers. The nasion is taken as a midline point on a horizontal tangent to the superior palpebral sulcus. (Fig. 26E)

In Table 7 these measurements are compared with similar measurements made by the Air Corps in connection with the fitting of face masks to Negro flyers (7) and with measurements on three groups of Negro civilians (8).

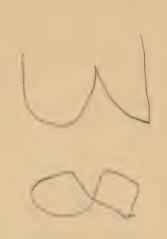
(7) Anthropometric Facial Survey at Wiberforce Univ., Air Corps Materiel Div., Serial No. Exp-M-49-695-4. July 7, 1942

(8) "The Physical Form of Mississippi Negroes" Herskovitz, Cameron & Smith, American Journal of Physical Anthropology 16, 193, 1931

TABLE 7

COMPARISON OF FACIAL MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT MALE NEGROES IN THIS STUDY WITH THOSE OF OTHER STUDIES

Univ (8) Subj.)	S.D.	ı	3.8	t ° t	6.3	6.2
Howard (535	Mean	1	41.0	22,3	122.6	139.1
1 (8) ubj.)	ß.D.	ř	3.99	4.50	8	5.92
General (8 (961 Subj.	Mean	ı	40.9	21.2	ı	139.2
(8) ubj.)	ß.D.	,	4.35	5.14	7.88	5.20
Amory (8) (156 Subj.	Mean	1	41.5	21.0	122.5	138.5
ce (7)	Mean	35.0	42.0	t	126.0	143.0
Wilberforce (132 Subj.	Range	26.0 - 42.0	34.0 -	ı	112.0 -	128.0 -
(8)	ω. D.	2.91	3.48	3.69	6.33	69.9
This Study 200 Subjects)	Mean	33.9	41.4	26.5	123.2	134.1
Thi (1200	Range	22.0 -	24.0 -	13.0 -	102.0 -	158.0
	FACIAL MEASUREMENT	I Interorbital Distance	II Nasal Breadth	III Lip Thickness	IV Facial Height	V Facial Breadth



APPENDIX 4

ANALYSIS OF THE DIMENSIONAL DATA

The measurements of all white and Negro subjects have been assembled and analyzed according to a systematic plan. A complete set of information is presented as a unit for each dimension according to the following scheme:

Plan of Presentation For Each Set of Measurements.

- 1. An illustration of the location and method of measuring.
- 2. A chart showing the distribution of measurements for whites and Negroes.
- 3. A table indicating the means and ranges of measurements for whites and Negroes. The close correspondence of the 98% and 95% ranges and their difference from the 100% range indicate the degree of homogeneity of most of the population for any particular dimension. The difference between 100% range and the 98% range is descriptive of the extreme 1% of the population at either end of the range.
- 4. Where appropriate, trivariate distribution tables indicating in an approximate manner the degree of correlation of each of the measurements with length and breadth of the foot have been prepared. The modal groups are underscored in each of these tables.
- 5. A chart to show the scatter of duplicate measurements for each dimension. This is to be interpreted as evidence of the precision with which each of the dimensions may be measured.
- 6. Charts to indicate the comparison of measurements on the right and left foot for five selected representative dimensions.
 - 7. Interpretative notes.

An anatomical order of arrangement of the measurement data has been followed for convenience of presentation. The sequence utilized is as follows:

Length

- 1. Foot Length
- 2. Ball Length
- 3. 5th Toe Length
- 4. Outside Ball Length
- 5. Outside Ball Length (diagonal)

Toe F.gion

- 6. Toe Length
- 7. Breadth of 3 forward Toes
- 8. Toe Heighth
- 9. Heighth of Great Toe Tip
- 10. Anterior Curvature and Orientation of Toes

Metatarsal Region

- 11. Foot Breadth (diagonal)
- 12. Foot Breadth (horizontal)
- 13. Foot Flare

- 14. Ball Girth
- 15. Ball Height
- 16. Outside Ball Height
- 17. Angular Relationship of Metatarsal Heads to Heel
- 18. Lateral Foot Contour

Instep Region

- 19. Plantar Arch Height
- 20. Dorsal Arch Height
- 21. Breadth of Instep
- 22. Instep Girth

Posterior Region of Foot

- 23. Heel Breadth
- 24. Posterior Heel Contour
- 25. Diagonal Ankle Girth
- 26. Ankle Length
- 27. Lower Leg Girth

FOOT LENGTH

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 27). 98% of the white population fall within a range of 2-3/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 28, Table 8). The distribution of foot lengths according to the conventional shoe size intervals is shown in App 3, Fig. 25.

CORRELATIONS - A coefficient of correlation has been computed for the relationship between foot length and breadth. Its value is: $r = .54 \pm .01$. This implies a tendency for longer feet to be wider and shorter feet to be narrower, but the correlation is far from perfect.

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -.2 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.6 mm. The range of the differences is shown as the continuous line in Fig. 29.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT The mean left foot length was 0.48 mm. longer
than the mean right foot length. The distribution of the differences between the measurements of the right and left foot are shown by
the broken line in Fig. 29, where they are compared with the differences between the duplicate
measurements on the same foot.

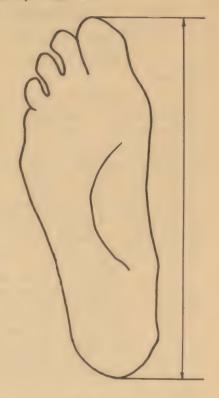


Figure 27
Foot length

TABLE 8
FOOT LENGTH

No.	Subjects	WHITE 5574		NECRO 1200
	mm.	in.	mmi.	in.
Mean	268.4	10 9/16	275.5	10 14/16
100% range	229-315	9 - 12 6/16	239-321	9 7/16 - 12 10/16
98% range	242-296	9 8/16 - 11 11/16	247-303	9 12/16 - 11 15/16
95% range	246-291	9 11/16 - 11 7/16	251-300	9 14/16 - 11 13/16

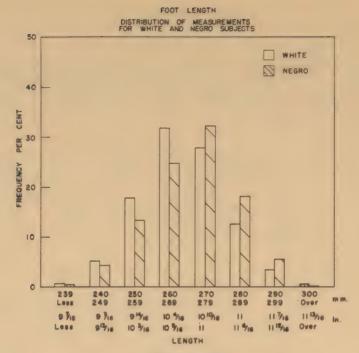
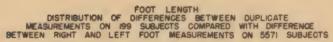


Figure 28



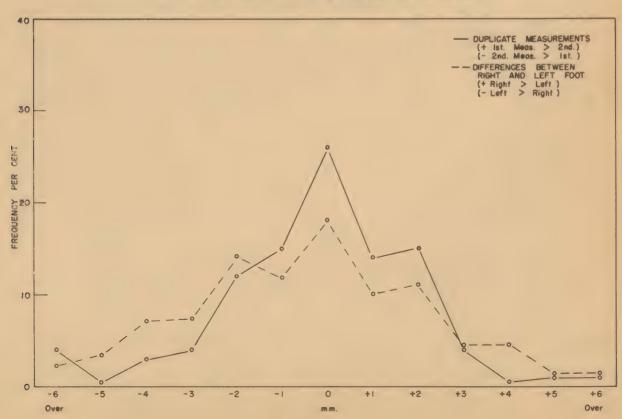


Figure 29

CENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 30). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 1 11/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 31, Table 9).

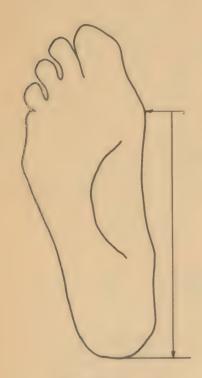


Figure 30 Ball Length

CORRELATIONS - Ball length correlates only moderately well with foot length and poorly, if at all, with breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length may be associated with a wide variety of ball lengths (Table 10).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be +0.4 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.7 mm. The range of differences is shown as the continuous line in Fig. 32.

DEFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT - The mean left foot length was 1.48 mm. longer than the mean right foot length. The distribution of the differences between the measurements of the right and left foot are shown by the broken line in Fig. 32, where they are compared with the differences between the duplicate measurements on the same foot.

TABLE 9
BALL LENGTH

No.	Subjects	WHITE 5575		NEGRO 1199
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.
Mean	192.6	7 10/16	201.4	7 15/16
100% range	161-226	6 5/16 - 8 14/16	168-238	6 10/16 - 9 6/16
98% "	172-214	6 12/16 - 8 7/16	178-225	7 - 8 14/16
95% "	175-211	6 14/16 - 8 5/16	182-221	7 3/16 - 8 11/16

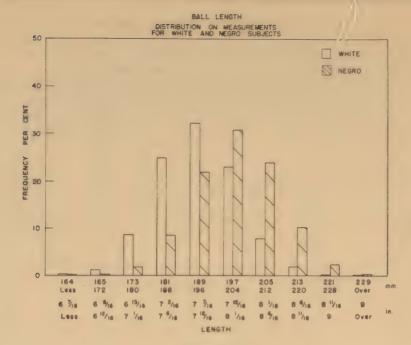


Figure 31

BALL LENGTH
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS
COMPARED WITH
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT
MEASUREMENTS ON 5570 SUBJECTS

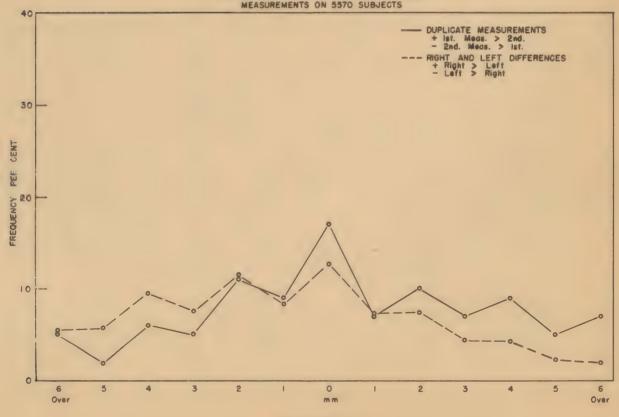


Figure 32

CORRELATION BETWEEN BALL LENGTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

	and the second s	LENGTE	GROUP 2	25 to 23	34 mm. (]		to 9 3/1	6 in.)				
DIAG	ONAL BREADTH	mm. 164- Less	165- 172	173- 180	181-	189- 196	197- 204	205-	213- 220	221- 228	229- Over	TOTAL
		in. 6 7/16 & Less		6 13/16- 7 1/16	7 2/16- 7 6/16		7 12/16- 8 1/16	8 1/16- 8 6/16	8 6/16-	8 11/16 9"	9" &	
mm.	in.											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16	1	i i	2								2 3 1
108-113 114-119 120-125	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16				1							
	TOTAL	1	2	3								6
		LENGT	H CROUP	235 to 2	44 mm. (9 4/16 t	0 9 10/1	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16	1 1 1	2 21 12 2	5 31 6	1							6 27 45 9
114-119 120-125	4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.											
	TOTAL	3	37	46	1	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •			• • • • • • •		. 87
		LENG	TH CROUP	245 to	254 mm.	(9 10/16	to 10 1	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16- 4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	3	2 12 5	2 52 190 71 2 1	30 119 51 6 2	2 1 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					2 84 326 128 11 3
	TOTAL	3	19	318	208	6						-554
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm. (1	b 1/16 t	0 10 6/1	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	2 2 4 4 1 1 4		1	7 62 37 8 1	45 438 348 40 2	1 14 160 171 34 2	4 3 1					1 66 665 560 83 5
	TOTAL		2	115	873	382	8					1380
		LENGTH	CROUP 26	5 to 274	mm. (10	7/16 to	10 13/1	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 "1/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	37	1	1	4 86 160 42 1	17 301 657 162 3	3 49 186 77 7	1 3 11				24 475 1005 284 22
	TOTAL	37	1	2	293	1140	322	15				1810

							BALL	LENGTH					
DIAG	ONAL BREADIR	mm.	164- Less	165- 172	173- 180	181-	189- 196	197- 204	205- 212	213- 220	221 - 228	229- 0ver	TOTA
		in.	6 7/16 & Less	6 8/16- 6 12/16	6 13/16- 7 1/16	7 2/16 = 7 6/16	7 7/16- 7 12/16	7 12/16- 8 1/16	-8 1/16- 8 6/16	8 6/16 - 8 11/16		9" & Over	
mm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.					1 3	3 38 142 64 6	5 123 410 216 27 3	16 63 60 12 1	1 1			178 618 347 46
	TOTAL					8	253	784	152	5			1202
			LENGTH	GROUP 2	85 to 29	4 mm. (1:	1 4/16 to	0 11 9/1	6 in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16- 3 12/16. 3 13/16-4"						1	8 48 48 48 13	12 96 114 35	1 11 17 8 4	2		21 157 180 58
	TOTAL						4	118	258	42	2	• • • • • •	421
			LENGT	H GROUP	295 to 3	04 mm. (11 10/16	to 12 1	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	• • • •	• • • • • • • •					1 2	1 8 9 9	10 24 15	3		19 38 24
	TOTAL	• • • •					• • • • • • •	6	30	49	3	• • • • • • •	. 88
			LENG	TH GROUP	305 to	314 mm.	(12 to 12	2 6/16 11	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	• • • • •									ر ا ا ا ا		3 2 7
	TOTAL									4	9		13

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 33). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 1 14/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 34, Table 11).



Figure 33
5th Toe Length

CORRELATIONS - The 5th toe length correlates only moderately well with foot length and poorly, if at all, with breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length may be associated with a wide variety of 5th toe lengths (Table 12).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.3 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.8 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 35.

TABLE 11
5TH TOE LENGTH

No.	Subjects	WHITE • 5568		NEGRO 1198
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.
Mean	209.5	8 4/16	216.7	8 9/16
100% range	170-256	6 11/16 - 10 1/16	184-256	7 4/16 - 10 1/16
98% range	186-233	7 5/16 - 9 3/16	192-242	7 9/16 - 9 8/16
95% range	189-229	7 7/16 - 9	196-237	7 12/16- 9 5/16

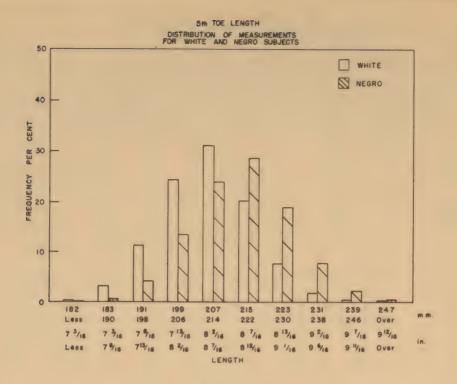
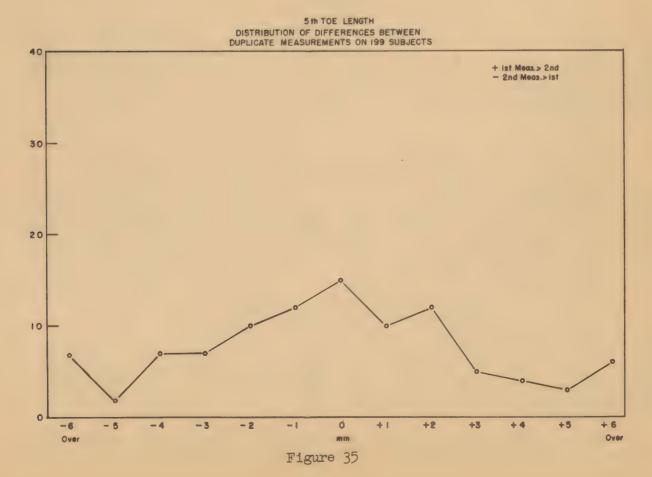


Figure 34



47

TABLE 12 CORRELATION BETWEEN 5/1H TOE LENGTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)

	Ĭ	THEORY	H CROUP	225 to 2								
GONAL BREADTH	mm.	182-	183-	191-	199-	207-	215-	223-	231-	239-	247-	
		Less	190	198	206	214	222	230	238	246	Over	TOTAL
in.	in.	7 3/16 & Less	7 3/16-7 8/16	7 8/16- 7 13/16	7 13/16 8 2/16	8 2/16-	8 7/16- 8 12/16	8 13/16 9 1/16	9 2/16-	9 7/16-	9 12/16 & Over	
- = 1- (- 0 1- (
3 9/16-3 12/16.			2									2
		1	1									3
4 4/16-4 7/16												
4 12/16-4 15/16.	1		1	1								
TOTAL		1	3	2								6
		LENGI	H CROUP	235 to 2	th mm. (9 4/16 t	0 9 10/1	6 in.)		1	1	
						,						
3 5/16-3 8/16		1	4	1								6 27
3 13/16-4		8	追	17	1							45
4 4/16-4 7/16			3									
4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.												
TOTAL		11	39	36	1							87
			22									
		LEN	GTH GROU	P 245 to	254 mm.	(9 10/1	6 to 10	in.)				
3 5/16-3 8/16				2								2
3 9/16-3 12/16.	1	1	20 55	37 155	22	1 9		1		1	1	84 326
4-4 3/16		1	21	67	32							127
4 8/16-4 11/16.			1		5							3
				- (- (-							
TOTAL		5	99	265	163	17		2		1	1	553
		LENGTH	CEROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm. (1	0 1/16 t	0 10 6/1	6 in.)				
2 5/16-2 8/16					7							1
3 9/16-3 12/16.				17	32	16	1			• • • • • • •		66
4-4 3/16			12	114	281	137	13			• • • • • • • •	т.	665 557
4 8/16-4 11/16.		• • • • • • • •	2	15	<u>43</u>	18			1			83
4 12/16-4 15/16.											• • • • • • •	
TOTAL			30	271	699	340	33	2	1	• • • • • • • •	1	1377
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	65 to 27	4 mm. (1	0 7/16 to	0 10 13/	16 in.)				
3 5/16-3 8/16												
2 2/10-2 0/10.0				2	8	11 250	3 90	3				24 475
3 9/16-3 12/16.		1	1	14								
3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4		1	1	14 31	224	543	190	15				1004
3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.						543 145 12				• • • • • • • •		1004 286 22
3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16			1	31	224 75	543 145	190 49	15 5				286
	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16.4 8/16-4 11/16.4 12/16-4 15/16. 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.4 12/16-4 15/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.4 12/16-4 15/16.	in. 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 4/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 5 9/16-3 12/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 4 12/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 5 9/16-3 12/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 5 9/16-3 12/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 5 13/16-4 4 12/16-4 11/16 5 13/16-4 5 13/16-4 5 13/16-4 5 13/16-4 5 13/16-4 6 12/16-4 15/16 7 15/16-4 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16 6 12/16-4 15/16	In. Less in. 7 3/16 & Less in. 7 3/16 & Less 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 1 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 17/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 1 LENGT 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 2 3 13/16-4 8 4 1/16-4 17/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 1/16-4 15/16 1 LENGT 1 LENG	in. Less 190 in. 7 3/16 7 3/16 & Less 7 8/16 3 5/16-3 8/16 2 3 13/16-4 1 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 2 3 13/16-4 3 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 1 39 LENGTH GROUP 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 4 3 9/16-3 12/16 2 13 3 13/16-4 8 19 3 13/16-4 11/16 1 4 12/16-4 15/16 1 20 3 13/16-4 3 55 4 4/16-4 7/16 2 1 4 4/16-4 7/16 2 1 4 4/16-4 11/16 1 5 99 LENGTH GROUP 2 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 20 3 13/16-4 1/16 1 4 12/16-4 15/16 1 5 99 LENGTH GROUP 2 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 4 4/16-4 11/16 1 4 12/16-4 15/16 1 5 99 LENGTH GROUP 2 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 4 4/16-4 11/16 1 4 12/16-4 15/16 1 5 99 LENGTH GROUP 2 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 4 4/16-4 11/16 1 4 4/16-4 11/16 1 5 99 LENGTH GROUP 2 3 5/16-3 8/16 1 4 4/16-4 11/16 2 4 4/16-4 11/16 2 4 4/16-4 11/16 2 4 4/16-4 11/16 2 4 4/16-4 11/16 3 5 16-3 8/16 3 6 16-4 11/16 2 7 17 1	Less 190 198	ONAL EREADTH Imm. 182- 183- 191- 199- 206 in. 7 3/16 7 3/16 7 8/16- 7 13/16 & Less 7 8/16 7 13/16 8 2/16 3 5/16-3 8/16. 2 3 13/16-4 11/16. 1 4 4/16-4 11/16. 1 3 9/16-3 12/16. 2 13 13/16-4 13/16. 2 13 13/16-4 13/16. 1 4 1 1 1 4	INMAL BREADTH in. 182- 183- 190 198 206 214 in. 7 3/16 7 3/16- 7 8/16- 7 13/16 8 2/16 8 Less 7 8/16 7 13/16 8 2/16 8 13 9/16-3 12/16 2 2 3 13/16-4 1 1 1 1 1 1 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 2 13 13/16-4 1 1 3 2 LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 25 to 25 to 25 to 26 to 27	In. Ioss 190 198 206 214 222 In. 7 3/16 7 3/16 7 3/16 7 13/16 8 2/16 8 7/16 8 Loss 7 8/16 7 13/16 8 2/16 8 7/16 8 12/16 3 5/16-3 8/16 2	INDICATE STATE AND STATE	182- 183- 194- 195- 207- 215- 223- 231- 196- 196- 196- 206- 214- 222- 230- 236- 196- 196- 206- 214- 222- 230- 236-	March 182- 183- 191- 199- 207- 215- 223- 231- 239- 191- 193- 191- 199- 207- 215- 223- 230- 236-	Main 182

-			LENGTH	CROUP 27	5 to 284	mm. (10	13/16 t	0 11 3/1	6 in.)				
						5	TH TOE L	ENCTH					
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	mm.	182- Less	183- 190	191- 198	199- 206	207-	215- 222	223- 230.	231- 238	239- 246	247- Over	
mm .	in.	in.	7 3/16 & Less	7 3/16- 7 8/16	7 8/16- 7 13/16	7 13/16 8 2/16	8 2/16- 8 7/16	8 7/16- 8 12/16	8 13/16 9 1/16	9 2/16	9 7/16- 9 11/16	9 12/16 & Over	TOTAL
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 4-4 3/16. 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16.					5 10 32 15 3	3 63 196 99 13 1	82 310 173 17 3 585	21 74 57 13	1 4 3	1	1	8 177 618 347 46 4
			LENGTH	CROUP 28	5 to 294	mm. (11	4/16 to	11 9/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16.					1 1 1	2 11 12 3 1	1 9 49 66 21 1	1 6 80 76 26 26 2	3 12 24 7 1	4 1 1		2 21 157 180 58 5
			LENG	TH GROUP	295 to 3	304 mm.	(11 11/1	6 to 12	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.							1 5 4	1 5 13 9 4	10 14 8 2	351		1 19 38 24 6
			LENG	TH GROUP	305 to 3	314 mm.	(12 to 1	2 6/16 11	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.	• • • •						1	3	3 2	2 2		3 2 7 1

OUTSIDE BALL LENGTH

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 36). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 1 11/16 in. (Table 13). The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 37, Table 13).



CORRELATIONS - The outside ball length correlates only moderately well with foot length and poorly, if at all, with breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length may be associated with a wide variety of outside ball lengths (Table 14).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be /0.3 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 3.5mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 38.

Figure 36 Outside Ball Length

TABLE 13
OUTSIDE BALL LENGTH

No.	Subjects	WHITE 5564		NECRO 1198
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.
Mean	159.4	6 4/16	165.8	6 9/16
100% range	128-203	5 1/16 - 8	134-200	5 4/16 - 7 14/16
98% range	138-181	5 7/16 - 7 2/16	143-189	5 10/16 - 7 7/16
95% range	142-177	5 9/16 - 7	147-185	5 13/16 - 7 5/16

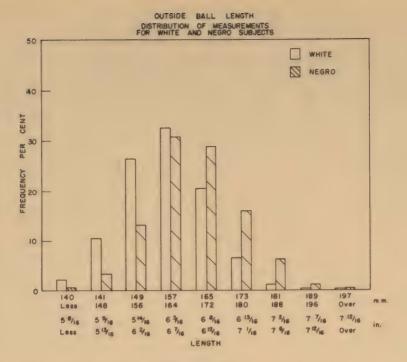
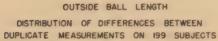


Figure 37



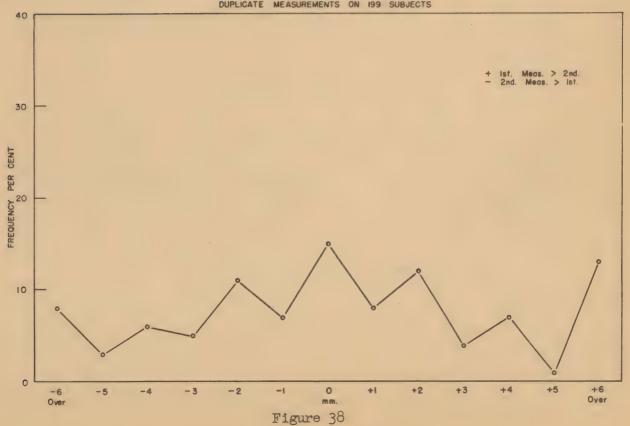


TABLE 14 CORRELATION HETWEEN OUTSIDE BALL LENGTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

		LENG	TH GROU	IP 225 to	234 mm.		6 to 9 3		1			
D	DIAGONAL BREADIH	mm.	140- Less	141-	149- 156	157- 164	165- 172	173- 180	181- 188	189- 196	197- (ver	
mm.	in.	in.	5/8/16 & Less	5 8/16- & Less	5 9/16- 5 13/16	5 14/16 6 2/16	6 3/16-6 12/16	6 13/16 7 1/16	7 1/16- 7 6/16	7 7/16- 7 12/16	7 12/16 & Over	TOTAL
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		1 2									2 3 1
	TOTAL		3	1	2							6
		LENG	TH GROU	P 235 to	244 mm.	(9 4/16	to 9 10	/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16		3 13 16 4	2 11 21 5	1 3 7	1						6 27 45 9
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16		36	<u>39</u>	11	1						87
		LEN	GTH GRO	TUP 245 t	o 254 mm	. (9 10/	/16 to 10	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		6 25 22 1	28 132 54 7	2 37 1 49 38 2	11 20 12 1 2		1	1			2 83 326 128 11 3
	TOTAL		55	221	228	46		2	1			553
		LENGI	H GROUP	255 to	264 mm.	(10 1/16	to 10 6	/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		5 13 3 1	5 92 129 27 3	1 29 315 261 32 1	24 210 133 18	8 39 20 3	4 1			2	1 66 665 559 83 5
date of the first	TOTAL		22	256	639	385	70	5			2	1379
		LENGI	H CROUP	265 to	274 mm.	(10 7/16	to 10 1	3/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16		12	 15 31 18	93 303 86 8	13 240 480 132 10	7 113 167 45 3	12 20 4	1	1 1 1		24 475 1003 288 22
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16											

-		LENG	TH GROUP	275 to :	284 mm.	(10 13/1	.6 to 11	3/16 in.)			
						OUT	SIDE BAL	L LENGTH		,		1
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	mm.	140- Less	141-	149-	157- 164	165- 172	173- 180	181-	189-	197- Over	TOTAL
m.	in.	in.	5 8/16 & Less	5 8/16- & Less	5 9/16- 5 13/16	5 14/16 6 2/16	6 3/16-6 12/16	6 13/16 7 1/16	7 1/16- 7 5/16		7 12/16 & Over	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 4 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		1		7 40 34 9	3 58 225 133 20	3 91 278 142 14 2	2 19 67 33 3	2 3 3	1		8 178 618 347 46
	TOTAL		2	4	92	439	<u>530</u>	124	8	2		1201
	1	ENGI	TH GROUP	285 to 2	94 mm. (11 4/16	to 11 9/	16 in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16											
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16				1 2	3 17 26 13	1 10 68 82 23	1 6 59 60 21 2	2 11 9 1	1		2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL				3	60	186	149	23	3		424
		LEN	NGTH GROU	P 295 to	304 mm.	(11 10/	/16 to 12	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16						у					
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16								6 12 6 1 .	1		1 19 38 24 6
	TOTAL					3	20	<u>38</u>	25	2		88
		LEN	WETH GROU	P 305 to	3.14 mm.	(12 to	12 6/16	in.)				
94-89 90-95 96-101 102-107	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16.								2			
108-113 114-119 120-125	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16						1	4 1	1	1		7
	TOTAL						1	6	14	2		13

OUTSIDE BALL LENGTH (DIAGONAL)

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 39). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 1 9/16 in. (Table 15). The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 40, Table 15).



CORRELATIONS - The outside ball length (diagonal) correlates only moderately well with foot length and poorly, if at all, with breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length may be associated with a wide variety of outside ball lengths (diagonal) (Table 16).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the difference between duplicate measurements was found to be +0.4 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.8 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 44.

Figure 39

Outside Ball Length (Diagonal)

OUTSIDE BALL LENGTH (DIAGONAL)

No. Subjects		WHITE 5513	NEGRO 1199				
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.			
Mean	171.9	6 12/16	177.5	7			
100% range	142-209	5 9/16 - 8 4/16	148-212	5 13/16 - 8 6/16			
98% range	152-192	6 - 7 9/16	156-198	6 2/16 - 7 13/16			
95% range	155-188	6 2/16 - 7 6/16	160-195	6 5/16 - 7 11/16			

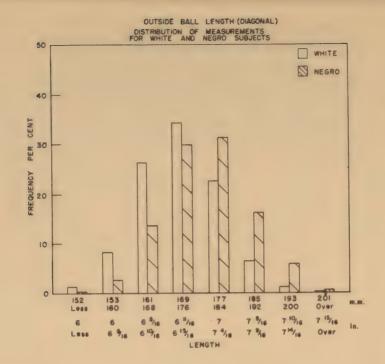


Figure 40

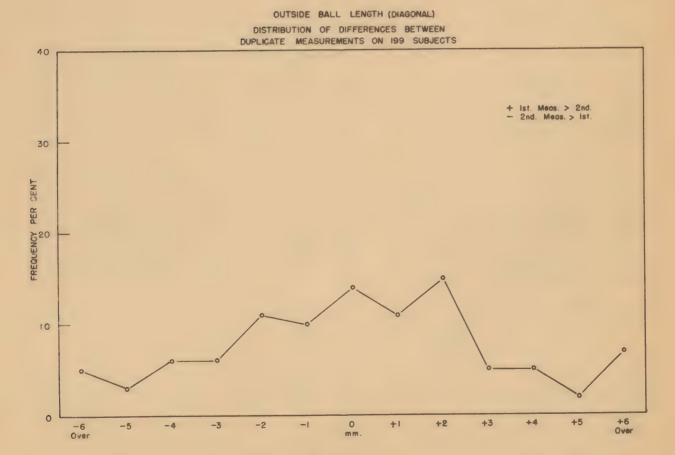


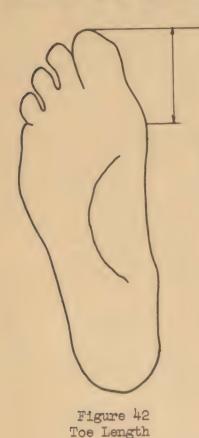
Figure 41

TABLE 16 CORRELATION BETWEEN OUTSIDE BALL LENGTH (DIAGONAL) AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

		LENGTH	GROUP 225	to 234 mm.	(8 14/16	to 9 3/16	in.)			
					TSIDE BALL					
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	mm. 152- Less	153- 160	161- 168	169- 176	177- 184	185- 192	193 - 200	201- Over	
mm.	in.	in. 6" & Less	6" - 6 5/16	6 5/16- 6 10/16	6 11/16 6 15/16	7"-7 4/16	7 5/16-7 9/16	7 10/16-7 14/16	7 15/16 & Over	TOTAL
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16	1 2	1							2 3 1
120-12)	4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL	3	1	2				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		6
		LENGT	H CROUP 235	to 244 mm	1. (9 4/16	to 9 10/16	in.)		,	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16	3 13 17 3	3 11 17 6	2 9	1 2					6 27 45 9
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL	36	<u>37</u>	11	3					87
		LEN	TH GROUP 2	245 to 254	mm. (9 10/	16 to 10 1	n.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16	2 12 10	1 31 143 57 6	46 142 53 4 1	5 18 7 1	5			1	2 84 321 127 11 3
	TOTAL	5/4	239	246	32	6			1	548
		LENGT	H CHOUP 255	to 264 m	. (9 4/16	to 9 10/16	in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 1/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.	2 1	4 74 65 15 2	1 36 339 304 45 2	20 216 169 18	6 22 13 3 1	1		1	1 66 654 553 81 5
	TOTAL	3	160	727	423	45	1		1	1360
		1.ENGTH	CROUP 265	to 274 mm.	(10 7/16	to 10 13/1	.6 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 11/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.		12 6 8	3 75 249 65 7	15 269 536 156 7	5 107 187 56 7	1 10 11 2	1		24 473 990 287 21
	TOTAL		<u>26</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>983</u>	362	24	1	• • • • • • • •	1795

		LENGTH (ROUP 275 t	to 284 mm.	(10 13/16	to 11 3/16	5 in.)			
				OUTS	SIDE BALL I	ENGTH (DIA	AGONAL)			
DIAG	CONAL BREADTH	mm. 152- Less	153- 160	161- 168	169- 176	177- 184	185- 192	193- 200	201- Over	TOTAL
m.	in.	in. 6" & Less	6" - 6 5/16	6 5/16- 6 10/16	6 11/16 6 15/16	7"-74/16	7 5/16-	7 10/16- 7 14/16	7 15/16 & Over	4
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16	14	1 1 2	5 26 14 4	3 60 209 115 18	92 304 175 19	1 20 72 39 5	1 2		8 - 178 - 613 - 347 - 46 - 4
		THENCHIT	CDCVD 005	+- 00h	(11 4/16		(de)			
		TENGTE	CEROUP 205	to 294 mm.	(11 4/10	10 11 9/10) III. !	T		
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16			1 1 1	1 7 23	13 77 88 31 3	1 6 64 59 21 3	1 1 6 7	1	2 21 156 178 58 6
	TOTAL			3	36	212	154	15	1	421
		LENGT	TH CROUPS 2	295 to 304	mm. (11 10)/16 to 12	in.)			
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16									
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16					1 8 5 2	1 8 17 6 3	9 12 11 1	1	1 19 37 23 6
		LENG	TH CROUP 3	05-to 314	mm. (12 to	12 6/16 1	n.1			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-17 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 12/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16				1		1 2 1	2 1 3	1 1	3 2 7 1

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 42). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 15/16 in. The Negro measurements tent to be smaller than those of the white subjects (Fig. 43, Table 17). Standard errors of the differences between compared means have not been computed routinely. However, in this instance in which the difference between the mean of the whites and Negroes is



small (1.5 mm), the standard error was calculated and found to be 0.3698 mm. Thus the difference between the means is 4 times the standard error of the difference and is regarded as significant.

CORRELATIONS - Toe length correlates only moderately well with foot length and poorly, if at all, with breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length may be associated with a wide variety of toe lengths (Table 18).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.6 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.7mm. The range of difference is shown in Fig. 44.

TABLE 17
TOE LENGTH

No. Subjects	WHITE 5541		NECRO 1198					
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.				
Mean	70.5	2 13/16	69.0	2 12/16				
100% range	50-94.	2 - 3 11/16	51-88	2 - 3 7/16				
98% "	59-82	2 5/16 - 3 4/16	56-81	2 3/16 - 3 3/16				
95% "	61-80	2 6/16 - 3 2/16	58-79	2 5/16 - 3 2/16				

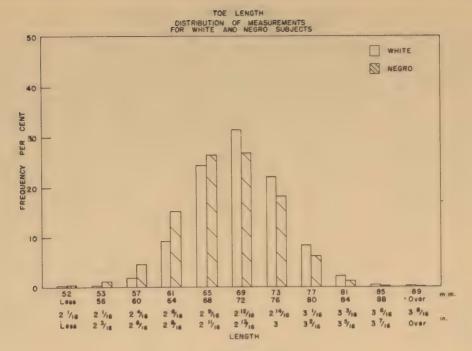


Figure 43

TOE LENGTH

DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS

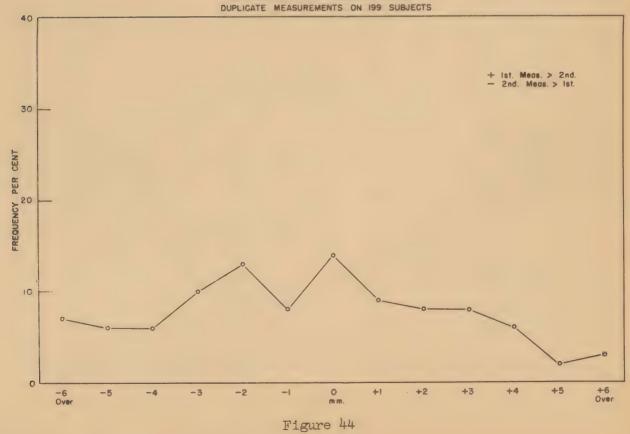


TABLE 18 CORRELATION BETWEEN TOE LENGTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

			LENGTH	GROUP	225 to	234 mm.	(8 14/	16 to 9	3/16 in	.)				
							TOE	LENGTH						
DIAGONAL BE	READTH	mm.	52- Less	53-56	57-60				73-76	77-80	81-84	85-88	89- Over	TOTAL
		in.	2 1/16 & Less	2 1/16- 2 3/16	2 4/16- 2 6/16	2 6/16- 2 8/16.	2 9/16 - 2 11/16	2 12/16 2 13/16	2 14/16	3 1/16 3 2/16	3 3/16 3 5/16	3 6/16 3 7/16	3 8/16 & Over	
nm.	in.													
90-95 3 9/16 96-101 3 13/16 102-107 4 - 4 108-113 4 4/16 114-119 4 8/16	3/16 - 4 7/16 - 4 11/16.			2	1	1								2 3 1
	5 - 4 15/16			2	2	2								6
		1	LENGTH	GROUP	235 to	544 mm.	(9 4/1	6 to 9	10/16 in	.)				
90-95 3 9/16 96-101 3 13/16 102-107 4 - 4 108-113 4 4/16	- 3 8/16 - 3 12/16. 5 - 4 3/16 - 4 7/16		2	4	3 1 8 2	2 9 20 4	1 16 8 22		1					6 27 44 9
	- 4 11/16. 5 - 4 15/16													
TOTAL.			2	5	14	<u>35</u>	27	2	1					86
			LENG	TH GROU	IP 245 t	о 254 п	m. (9 1	0/16 to	10 in.)					
90-95 3 9/16 96-101 3 13/16 102-107 4 - 4 108-113 4 4/16 114-119 4 8/16	- 3 8/16 - 3 12/16. 6 - 4 3/16 - 4 7/16 - 4 11/16. 5 - 4 15/16			1	1 -	1 29 100 35 2 1	1 30 130 65 2 1	14 63 13	1 3 3 1	1	1		1	2 85 326 127 10 3
				3	50	168	229	91	8	2	1		1	553
			LENGTH	GROUP	255 to	264 mm.	(10 1/1	6 to 10	6/16 in	.)				
90-95 3 9/16 96-101 3 13/16 102-107 4 - 4 108-113 4 4/16 114-119 4 8/16	- 3 8/16 - 3 12/16. 5 - 4 3/16 - 4 7/16 - 4 11/16. 5 - 4 15/16			1	7	6 87 81 16 1	24 2 <u>55</u> 219 26 2	1 22 234 195 30 1	10 73 42 7 1	1 5 4				1 64 662 556 82 5
TOTAL	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	1	26	191	<u>526</u>	483	133	10				.1370
			LENGT	H GROUP	265 to	274 mm	. (10 7	/16 to	10 13/16	in.)				
90-95 3 9/16 96-101 3 13/16 102-107 4 - 4 108-113 4 4/16 114-119 4 8/16	- 3 8/16 - 3 12/16. 5 - 4 3/16 - 4 7/16 - 4 11/16. 5 - 4 15/16		1		5 2 2	1 28 45 17 1	10 99 242 75 7	6 185 392 115 8	5 120 249 55 6	2 30 61 18	1 9 3	2		24 470 1001 286 22
TOTAL.			1		9	92	433	706	435	111	13	3		1803

		LIGH	IGTH GRO	OUP 275	to 284	nm. (10	13/16	to 11 3	3/16 in.)	(Contd	L)			
								LENGTH						
		m.	52- Less	53-56	57-60	61-64	65-68	69-72	73-76	77-80	81-84	85-88	89- Over	
DIA	AGONAL BREADTH	in.	2 1/16 & Less	2 1/16- 2 3/16	2 4/16- 2 6/16	2 6/16- 2 8/16	2 9/16- 2 11/16	2 12/16 2 13/16	2 14/16	3 1/16	3 3/16 3 5/16	3 6/16 3 7/16	3 8/16 & Over	TOTAL
mm.	in.													
84-89 90-95	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16.							5	1	2				8
96-101	3 13/16 - 4					1	17	58	71	28	1			176
102-107	4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16					11 10	\$7 37	196	251 126	97 47	15 10	2	1	617 346
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16.						7	15	17	5	1			46
120-12)	TOTAL				2	22	110	387	468	179	07	2	1	1,100
	TOTAL			• • • • • •							27	2	1	1198
			LENGTH	GROUP	285 to	294 mm.	(11 4/	16 to 1	1 9/16 1	n.)				
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16													
90-95	3 9/16 - 3 12/16.							14	1 5			1		2
96-101 102-107	4 - 4 3/16							18	63	9 52	3 16	2	1	21 156
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.						8	30	49	60 12	22	7		178 58
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16						2	2		1	i			6
	TOTAL					2	15	65	145	134	49	10	1	421
			LENG	TH GROU	P 295 t	o 304 m	m. (11	10/16 t	o 12 in.)				
01 00														
84-89 90- 95	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16.													
96-101 102-107	3 13/16 ~ 4								4	1 7	4	2	2	1
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16							2	12	9 14	7 6	1	2	38
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16							2	7 61	9 8	2	1		24 6
	TOTAL							4	25	32	19	4	4	88
			LENG	TH GROU	P 305 t	o 314 m	n. (12	to 12 6	/16 in.)					
01 0-														
84-89 90-95	3 9/16 - 3 12/16.													
96-101 102-107										2		4		3
108-113	4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16								1		2	1 3	1	7
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16										1			i
	TOTAL			4					2	2	3	Ją.	1	12

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 45). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 13/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be smaller than those of the white subjects (Fig. 46, Table 19).



CORRELATIONS - The breadth of the three forward toes correlates poorly, if at all, with foot breadth and with foot length. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of toe breadths (Table 20).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the difference between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.3 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.3 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 47.

Figure 45
Breadth of 3 Forward Toes

TABLE 19
BREADTH OF 3 FORWARD TOES

No.	Subjects	WHITE 5545		NEGRO 1194
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.
Mean	69.7	2 12/16	67.0	2 10/16
100% range	52-89	2 1/16 - 3 8/16	52-83	2 1/16 - 3 4/16
98%	60-81	2 6/16 - 3 3/16	56-77	2 3/16 - 3 1/16
95%	61-78	2 6/16 - 3 1/16	58-75	2 5/16 - 2 15/16

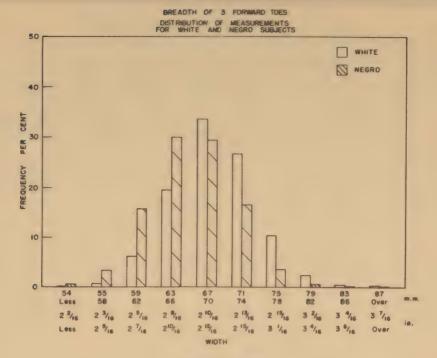
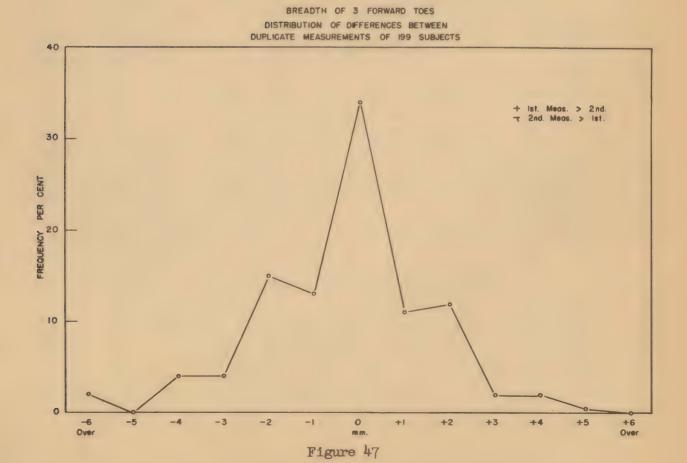


Figure 46



63

TABLE 20 CORRELATION BETWEEN BREADTH OF THREE FORWARD TOES AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

	LENGTH	GROUP 2	25 to 23								
				BREADT	H OF THE	EE FORWA	RD TUES				
ONAL BREADTH	mm. 54- Less	55-58	59-62	63-66	67-70	71-74	75-78	79-82	83-86	87- 0ver	TOTAL
in.	in. 2 2/16 & Less	2 3/16-2 5/16	2 5/16- 2 7/16	2 8/16-	2 10/16	2 13/16	2 15/16 3 1/16	3 2/16- 3 4/16	3 4/16-	3 7/16 & Over	
3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.			1	1							2 3 1
			1	3	2			• • • • • • •			6
	LENGIH	CROUP 23	5 to 244	mm. (9	4/16 in	to 9 10/	16 in)				
5 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16				10 16 3	14 9 3	1 4 3	1.				6 27 44 9
TOTAL	1	2	19	29.	26	8	1		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	86
	GRO	UP LENGT	H 245 to	254 mm	(9 10/16	to 10 1	n.)				
4 8/16-4 11/16.	1	3 2 2	20 35 8 1	1 <u>27</u> <u>122</u> 27 1 1	1 27 118 <u>46</u> 4	4 41 32 1	5 11 4	1			2 83 324 127 11 3
TOTAL	3	7	64	179	197	79	20	1			550
	LENGTH	GROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm (10	1/16 to	10 6/16	in.)				
3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.		8	14 72 24 4	28 210 112 9	19 261 202 22	3 99 163 <u>31</u> 2	12 47 13	7 3 2	1	2	1 66 664 557 83 5
TOTAL		11	114	361	504	298	72	12	2	2	1376
	LENGTH	GROUP 2	65 to 27	mm (10	7/16 to	10 13/1	6 in.)				
3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16".		1 3 6	50 29 4	11 119 168 24	6 192 353 84 5	3 83 324 111	23 106 45 6	2 11 13 3	2 2	1 2 1	24 473 999 284 22
4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.			2			• • • • • • • •					
	1n. 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4". 4"-4 3/16. 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-3 12/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL	DNAL BREADTH 1n. 54- Less 1n. 2 2/16 & Less 5 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3,12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. 1 CRC 5 5/16-3 8/16. 2 13/16-4" 4 1/16-4 7/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. 1 CRC 5 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 1/16-4 7/16. 4 12/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 11/16. 5 13/16-4" 5 5/16-3 8/16 1 1 2/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. 5 5/16-3 8/16 5 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 5 13/16-4" 5 13/16-4" 1 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. 5 5/16-3 8/16 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 13/16-4" 1 1/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. LENGTH	DNAL BREADTH in. 2 2/16 2 3/16- 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL LENGTH GROUP 23 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 1 2 GROUP LENGT 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 13/16-4" 2 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 13/16-4" 2 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 15/16-4" 2 4 4/16-4 7/16. 5 15/16-4" 2 4 4/16-4 7/16. 5 15/16-4" 2 5 5/16-3 8/16. 3 13/16-4" 3 13/16-4-15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4-15/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4-15/16. 5 13/16-4-15/16. 5 13/16-4-15/16. 5 13/16-4-15/16. 5 13/16-4-15/16. 5 13/16-4-15/16. 5 15/16-3 12/16. 5 15/16-3 12/16. 5 15/16-4-15/16. 5	DNAL BREADTH 10. 2 2/16 2 3/16- 2 5/16- 2 7/16 3 5/16-3 8/16	DREADTH Imm. 54- Less 55-58 59-62 63-66 In. 2 2/16 2 3/16- 2 5/16- 2 8/16- 3 5/16-3 8/16.	DNAL BREADTH 1	DNAL BREADTH 1mm. 5h- 1c-ss 55-58 59-62 63-66 67-70 71-74 1n. 2 2/16 2 3/16- 2 5/16- 2 10/16 2 12/16 2 15/16 3 5/16-3 8/16. 1 1 1 4 1/16-4 7/16. 1 1 1 4 1/16-4 17/16. 1 1 1 5 13/16-14 13/16. 1 1 1 6 13 13/16-14 1/16. 1 1 7 13/16-14 13/16. 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		DNAL BREADTH 10	ONAL BREADTH 10. 2 2/16 2 3/16 2 5/16 2 8/16 2 10/16 2 13/16 2 15/16 3 2/16 3 4/16 3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 5/16 2 3/16 2 13/16 2 15/16 3 2/16 3 4/16 5 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 13/16 3 1/16 3 4/16 5 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 1/16 3 4/16 3 4/16 5 5/16 - 3 12/16 3 1/16 3 4/16 5 5/16 - 3 12/16 3 1/16 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DRAL BREADTH

		LENGTH	CROUP 2	75 to 28	4 mm (10	13/16 t	0 11 3/1	6 in.)				
					BREADT	H OF THR	EE FORWA	RD TOES				
DIAG	ONAL BREADTH	im. 54-'	55-58	59-62	63-66	67-70	71-74	75-78	79-82	85-86	87- 0ver	TOTAL
ma.	in.	in. 2 2/16 & Less	2 3/16- 2 5/16	2 5/16- 2 7/16	2 8/16- 2 10/16	2 10/16 2 12/16	2°13/16 2 15/16	2 15/16 3 1/16	3 2/16- 3 4/16	3 4/16- 3 6/16	3 7/16 & Over	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 1/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.		3 2	1 13 23 5 1	39 80 26	2 59 202 91 9	46 210 122 14	13 78 73 14 2	18 23 6 1	3 5 2		8 117 616 345 46 4
	TOTAL		6	43	149	364	392	180	52	10		1196
		LENGTH	CROUP 2	85 to 29	4 mm (11	4/16 to	11 9/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4** 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.		1 1 1	1 3 2 1	4 21 9 1	1 7 <u>57</u> 35 8	1 8 48 70 12 1	20 14 20 3	6 14 8	14 14 1	1	2 21 157 <u>1</u> 79 57
120-12)	TOTAL		3	7	35	109	140	87	28	9	<u>1</u>	422
		LENG	TH GROUP	295 to	304 mm (11 10/16	to 12 1	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4* 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.					9 5 1	1 14 14 6 4	3 14 <u>8</u> 1	4 7 1	1		1 19 38 24 6
	TOTAL				5	15	29	26	12	1		88 ,
		LENG	TH GROUP	305 to	314 mm (12 to 12	6/16 in	1.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4* 4*-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.					2 1			2	1		3 2 7 1

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as indicated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 48). The caliper arm was moved over the dorsal surface of the toes until the highest surface was encountered; this height was then recorded. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 7/16 in.



Figure 48 - Toe Height

The toe height which will accommodate 99% of white men is 1 5/16 in. (Fig. 49, Table 21). This dimension provides for a fairly large number of individuals with hammer, clawed or otherwise elevated toes. The frequency of these anatomical peculiarities is noted in App. 3, wherein the clinical description of the subjects is reviewed. Among white population the great toe is the highest in approximately 50% of the cases, whereas among the Negro population the second toe is by far the most frequently prominent. Both whites and Negroes are characterized by greatest prominence of the fifth toe in almost 10% of the cases (Fig. 50).

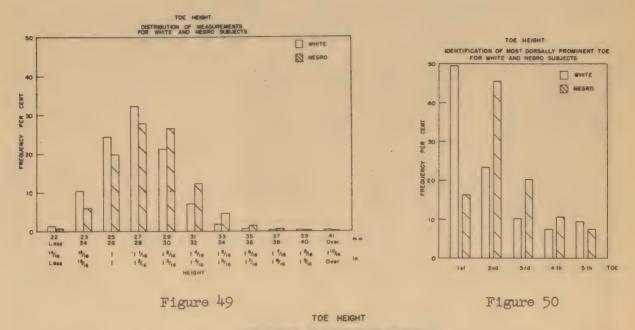
The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 49, Table 21.).

CORRELATIONS - Toe height correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of toe heights (Table 22).

TABLE 21
TOE HEIGHT

No. S	Subjects	WHITE 5574		NEGRO 1200
	mm.	in,	mm.	in.
Mean	27.4	1 1/16	28.3	1 2/16
100% range	20-48	13/16 - 1 14/16	21-40	13/16 - 1 9/16
98% range	22-34	14/16 - 1 5/16	23-35	15/16 - 1 6/16
95% "	23-32	15/16 - 1 4/16	24-33	15/16 - 1 5/16

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.3 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.3 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 51.



DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS 40 + lst. Meas. > 2nd. - 2nd. Meas. > lst. 30 FREQUENCY PER CENT 10 -3 -2 +2 +3 +4 +6 Over -5 0 +1 Over mm.

Figure 51

TABLE 22 CORRELATION BETWEEN TOE HEIGHT AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) TOE HEIGHT 0 DIAGONAL BREADTH 22 & 41 & T 33-34 35-36 57-38 39-40 23-24 31-32 27-28 29-30 Over Lena A 1 7/16 1 9/16 14/16 & 1/16-1 2/16-1 4/16-1 5/16-1 6/16 1 10/16 15/16-1" 1 2/16 1 3/16 15/16 1 4/16 1 5/16 1 7/16 1 8/16 1 9/16 mm. in. Less 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16. 84-89 90-95 3 13/16-4..... 96-101 4-4 3/16..... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125 TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4.... 4-4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16. 84-89 6 26 10 17 2 90-95 96-101 56 58 27 2 12 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... 32 LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16 84-89 23 29 103 33 90-95 84 19 1 96-101 3 13/16-4..... 47 101 10 33 4-4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 102-107 50 13 25 3 108-113 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... 175 LENGTH GROUP 255 to 264 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16.. 26 223 138 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4.... 90-95 17 15 66 96-101 13 204 86 110 23 665 102-107 4-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 194 35 12 51 120 108-113 17 4 8/16-4 11/16. 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL..... 440 238 LENGTH GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4..... 84-89 24 90-95 153 361 81 4 78 148 96-101 70 475 4-4 3/16..... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 232 58 4 87 102-107 244 61 10 108-113 4 284 13 81 31 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... 15 187 454 604 402 104 24

LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)												
					T	OE HEIG	HT					T
AGONAL BREATH	nm. 22 & Less	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	35-36	37-38	39-40	41 & Over	O T A
in.	in. 14/16 Less	15/16- 15/16	1":-			1 4/16-	1 ⁷ 5/16- 1 5/16	1 6/16	1 7/16	1 9/16 1 9/16	1 10/16 Over	L
3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	1 3 7 2 1	2 23 52 12 2	59 127 49 4	3 55 223 105 11 1	2 25 135 119 11	9 57 38 11	2 8 14 7	1 4 5 1	1 2	1 1 1	1,4	8 178 619 347 46 4
	T TOTAL CHIEF	T COOLD	095 +0	20/1 -	/22 h/2	6 +0 11	0/16 4	n)		1	1	
	TIEMGT)	GROUP	20) 60	294 mm.	(11 4/1	.0 60 11	9/10 1	11.)				
3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	2 1	1 8 3	2 26 19 3	2 8 54 47 14 1	4 39 60 14 2	1 21 30 16 1	2 3 13 4 1	3 3 2	2 2 3	1 2 1	1 1 1	2 21 157 180 58 6
TOTAL	3	12	50	126	119	69	23	8	7	4	3	424
	LEN	FIH GROU	P 295 t	o 304 m	n. (11 1	0/16 to	12 in.)				
3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.			1 3 1	5 12 5 2	8 11 6 1	1 2 8 10 2	1 3		1 1 2 1	1		1 19 38 24 6
TOTAL			5	24	26	23	<u>}</u> +	• • • • • •	5	1		88
	LEN	FIH GROU	P 305 t	o 314 m	m. (12 t	0 12 6/	16 in.)					
3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 4-4 3/16. 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.					3	1 3 1						3 2 7 1
	in. 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 8/16-4 11/16	In. 14/16 8 in. 14/16 8 in. 14/16 8 Less in. 14/16 8 Less 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 1 TOTAL LENGTE 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 2 4 4/16-4 15/16 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 3 5/16-3 8/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 13/16-4 5 13/1	IGONAL BREATH In. 14/16 & 15/16- in. 14/16 & 15/16- 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 3 23 4-4 3/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 13/16-4. 14 91 LENGTH GROUP 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 13/16-4. 3 13/16-4. 3 12/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 3 12/16-4 15/16. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. 3 12 LENGTH GROUP LENGTH GROUP	In. 14/16 & 15/16- 1":- 1n. 14/16 & 15/16- 1":- 1s. 13/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL. 14 91 239 LENGTH GROUP 285 to LENGTH GROUP 295 t 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 3 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL. 5 LENGTH GROUP 295 t LENGTH GROUP 295 t LENGTH GROUP 295 t 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4. 4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 12/16-4 15/16. 5 13/16-4. 5 LENGTH GROUP 305 t LENGTH GROUP 305 t	Marketh Markethh Marketh Markethh Markethh	Mar. 22 & 23-24 25-26 27-28 29-30 1n. 14/16 & 15/16 1" 1 1/16-1 2/16 3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 23 59 55 25 4-4 3/16 1 2 12	TOE HEIGH TOE	TOE HEIGHT TOE HEIGHT Total Reath Total Reath Total Reath Total Reath Total Reath Total Reath Reath Total Reath Re	TOK HEIGHT	COMAL BREATH mm. 22 & 25-26 27-28 29-50 31-32 35-34 35-36 37-38 11.	COMAL BREATH	COMAL BREATH The 12 to 25-24 25-26 27-28 29-30 31-32 33-34 35-56 37-38 39-40 Over

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 52). The height of the toe tip from the ground was recorded with the subject standing erect, with his weight equally balanced on both feet, and maintaining natural foot posture without voluntary effort either to plantarflex or dorsiflex the toes. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 3/16 in. The toe tip height which will accommodate 99% of white men is 1 2/16 in. The Negro measurements very closely approximate those of the white subjects (Fig. 53, Table 23).



Figure 52. Height of Great Toe Tip

CORRELATIONS - The height of the great toe tip correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of great toe tip heights (Table 24).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.3 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.4 mm. The range of difference is shown in Fig. 54.

TABLE 23
HEIGHT OF GREAT TOE

No. Subjects	WHITE 5575		NEGRO 1200						
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.					
Mean	22.9	15/16	22.8	15/16					
100% range	14-34	9/16 - 1 5/16	14-34	9/16 - 1 5/16					
98% "	1828	11/16 - 1 2/16	17-28	11/16 - 1 2/16					
95% "	19-27	12/16 - 1 1/16	18-27	11/16 - 1 1/16					

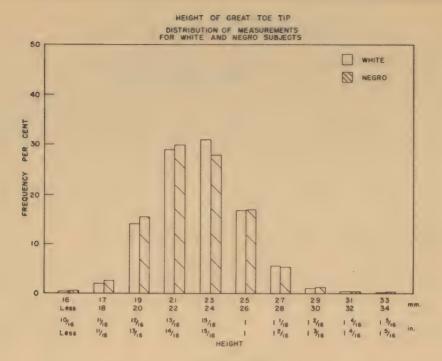
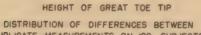


Figure 53



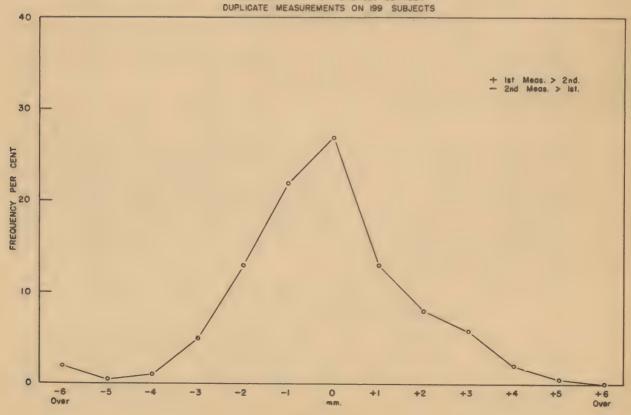


TABLE 24 CORRELATION BETWEEN HEIGHT OF GREAT TOE TIP AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) HEIGHT OF GREAT TOE TIP													
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	mm.	16 & Less	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	TOTAL
			10/16 & Less	11/16-	12/16-13/16	13/16-14/16	15/16- 15/16	1"-		1 2/16- 1 3/16	1 4/16-	1 5/16- 1 5/16	
mm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.			1		2			1				2 3 1
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL			1		<u>t</u>			1				6
			LENGT	TH CEROUP	235 to 2	44 mm. (9 4/16 t	0 9 10/	16 in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16											6 27 45 9		
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL		1	6	26	<u>26</u>	19	Ц.	3	2			87
			LEN	GTH GROU	P 245 to	254 mm.	(9 10/1	6 to 10	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		3 1	5 21 1	19 71 24 2	28 112 34 3 3	19 69 <u>42</u> 3	13 38 21 3	10	2			2 84 326 128 11 3
	TOTAL		4	27	116	182	133	75	14	3			554
			LENGTH	GROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm. (1	0 1/16 t	0 10 6/	16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		1 1 1	1 21 14 1	1 14 118 69 11	23 208 170 20 2	14 209 202 21 1	11 74 77 21 1	1 27 20 8	5 6 1	1	1	1 66 665 560 83 5
	TOTAL		3	37	213	423	447	184	56	13	2	5	1380
			LENGTH	CROUP 2	65 to 27	4 mm. (1	0 7/16 t	0 10 13	/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		1 2	2 4 14 2	5 86 146 28 1	142 142 272 79 5	7 133 336 98 7	5 78 163 59 6	1 29 58 18 3	1 10 2	1 2	2	24 475 1005 286 22
	TOTAL		3	22	266	502	581	311	109	13	3	2	1812
		-		la .				-					

		LENGTH CROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.) HEIGHT OF CREAT TOE TIP											
					HEIGHT	OF CREAT	TOE TI	[P					
DIA	AGONAL BREADIH	mm. 16 & Less	17-18	19-20	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	TOTAL	
		in. 10/16 & Less	11/16-	12/16- 13/16	13/16- 14/16	15/16- 15/16	1"- 1"		1 2/16-	1 4/16- 1 4/16	1 5/16- 1 5/16		
mm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	2 3	1 4 6 7	1 22 61 31 4	4 60 184 74 6	1 45 205 119 13	1 36 106 77 17 1	7 45 32 2	6 6 3	1 3 1 1	1	8 178 619 347 46 4	
	TOTAL	5	18	120	328	383	236	88	15	6	1	1.202	
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	85 to 29	4 mm. (1	1 4/16 t	0 11 9/	'16 in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		1	2 15 17 3 1	6 44 54 14	2 6 53 53 16 1	7 35 38 16 2	5 13 7 1	3.4 2	1	1	2 21 157 180 58 6	
		LEN	GIH GROU	P 295 to		(11 10/	16 to 1	2 in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		1	1 2 2	5 11 2	4 8 8 1	3 9 9 4	 4 5 3 1	2	1		1 19 38 24 6	
	TOTAL		1	5	1.8	21	26	13	3	1	• • • • • • •	88	
-		LEN	GIH GROU	P 305 to	314 mm.	(12 to	12 6/16	in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16			1	1 1	2 1	1 1	2 3	2			3 2 7 1	



Figure 55
Anterior Curvature and
Orientation of Toes

GENERAL - These dimensions were measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 55). Transparent plastic templates were used to describe the anterior toe curvature, and simultaneously to determine the orientation of the toe region to the metatarsal heads. Four basic shapes were used, each varied by five possible angular variations (App. 2. Fig. 12 A). The contour limits of various proportions of the population are shown in Fig. 56, all with reference to a standard metatarsal baseline. The inner and outer curves do not represent differences in size but differences in orientation of the toes with reference to the metatarsal region. A composite single curve drawn on the outer margins will indicate the shape to accommodate 97.5% proportion of the population, with appropriate modification for size differences (Fig. 56A). This is applicable, however, only if the flare of the show is correct.

CORRELATIONS - The toe curves and their orientation correlate poorly, if at all, with foot length and breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of shapes such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of toe curvatures (Table 25.).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - Duplicate photographs were examined for 199 subjects. 66% of these were interpreted as alike with regard to shape, and differing by angulation to the extent of 50 or less. 34% were interpreted as possessing, for the most part, minor differences in shape and angulation.

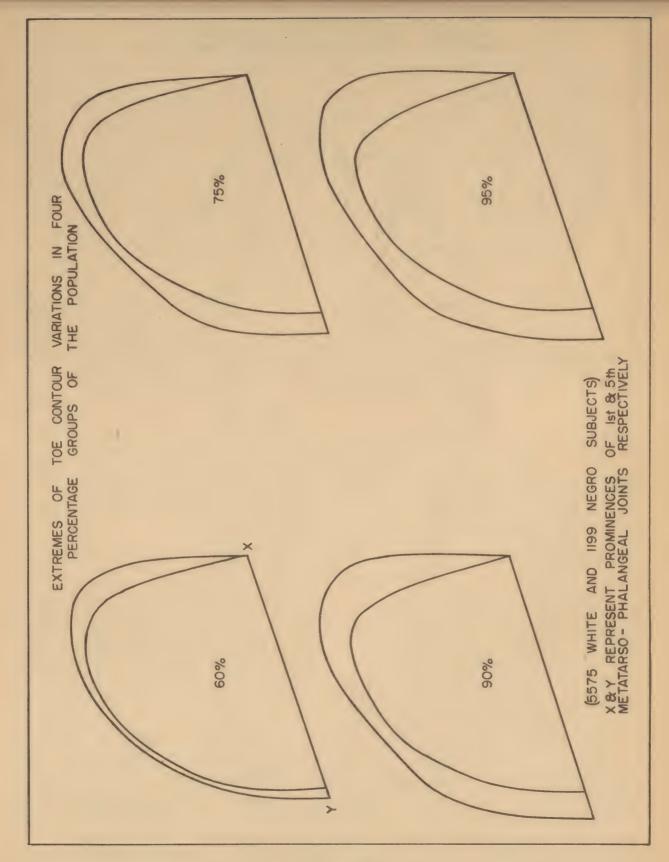


Figure 56

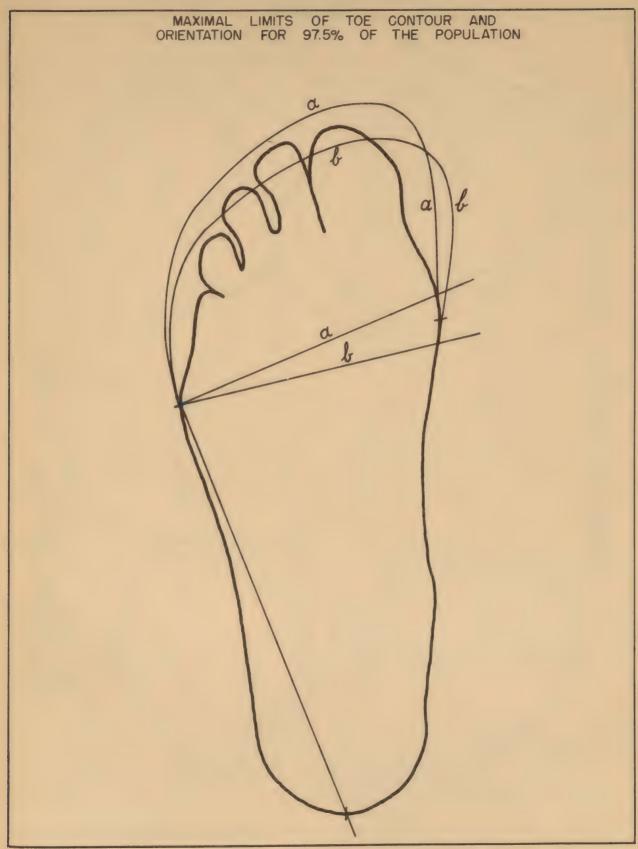


Figure 56 A

TABLE 25 CORRELATION BETWEEN ANTERIOR CURVATURE AND ORIENTATION OF TOES AND LENGTH AND EREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

IENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)																						
D	TAGONAT DDEADMU					AN	TERI	OR C	URVA	TURE	ANI	ORI	ENTA	TION	OF	TOES						TOTAL
D	IAGONAL BREADTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	TOTAL
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		3	9 23 6	32 69 14	5 39 62 16	1 1 1 1	8 33 16 2	1 35 166 95 8 1	1 36 108 66 5 1	1 6 37 23 7	1 9 4	2 26 11	26 8		1	5 18 5	16 34 3 1	1 28 29 13	3 3	2 1 1	8 178 617 345 46 4
		T	ENGT	H CFR	OUP	285	to 2	94 m	m. (11 4	/16	to 1	1 9/	16 1	n.)							
LENGTH GROUP 285 to 294 mm. (11 4/16 to 11 9/16 in.)																						
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		4	5 10 12 2	1 6 30 20 2	3 18 14 3	1 1 1 3	6 19 4	1 39 35 9 1 85	3 21 29 14 1	 1 6 8 4 1	1 3 1	5 1 1	6 3			10 3 1	1 11 7	1 8 10 6	1		2 21 157 180 58 5
			LEN	GTH	GROU	IP 29	5 to	304	mm.	(11	. 10/	16 t	0 12	in.)							
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16			2	562				3 10 2 3 19	1 3 7 1	1	0000	1	2	5	1.	4	2	1 2			1 19 38 24 6
			LE	NGTH	GRO	UP 3	05 t	0 31	4 mm	. (1	.2 to	12	6/16	in.)							
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		1	1		1	1	1				0 0 0 0						0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	• • • •		2 2 7 1

FOOT BREADTH (DIAGONAL)

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 57). Any one measurement cannot strictly be compared with any other because of the fact that the angular relationship between the 1st and 5th metatarsal joints differs from individual to individual. This dimension was recorded, however, because it is similar to the one used in the shoe trade. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 14/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 58, Table 26).

CORRELATIONS - The coefficient of correlation between length and breadth was found to be: r - .54 - .01. This relatively imperfect correlation raises the question whether it is advantageous for widths of shoes to increase with length, as is now the practice in shoe manufacture.

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.1 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.5 mm. The range of differences is shown as the continuous line in Fig. 59.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT - The mean left foot length was 0.6 mm. wider than the right foot. The distribution of the differences between the measurements of the right and left foot are shown by the broken line in Fig. 59, where they are compared with ddifferences between duplicate measurements on the same foot.



Figure 57
Foot Breadth (Diagonal)

TABLE 26
FOOT BREADTH (DIAGONAL)

		WHITE	NEGRO					
No.	Subjects	5567		1195				
	ım.	in.	mm.	in.				
Mean	103.3	4 1/16	105.4	4 2/16				
300% z wge	84-124	3 5/16 - 4 14/16	87-132	3 7/16 - 5 3/16				
98% range	92-115	3 10/16- 4 8/16	94-117	3 11/16 - 4 10/16				
95% range	94-113	3 11/16- 4 7/16	96-115	3 13/16 - 4 8/16				

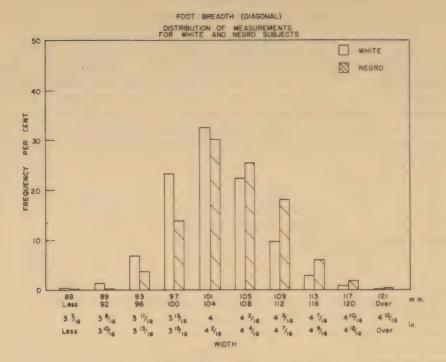
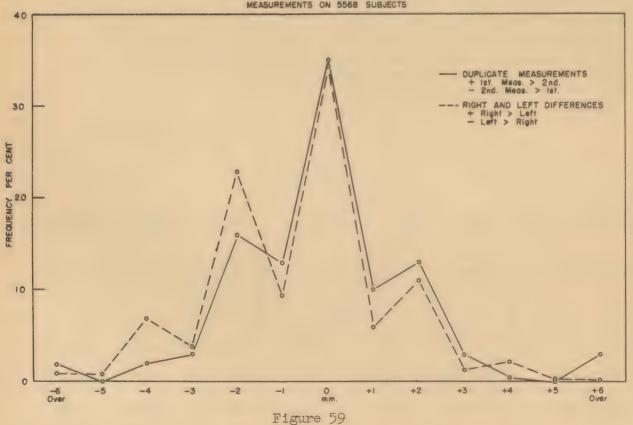


Figure 58

FOOT BREADTH (DIAGONAL)
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS
COMPARED WITH
DIFFERENCES BETEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT
MEASUREMENTS ON 5568 SUBJECTS



GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 60). It represents the horizontal distance between the planes of the most medial and most lateral foot surfaces, parallel to the longitudinal axis $(x \neq y)$, and is independent of the angular relationship between the 1st and 5th metatarso-phalangeal prominences. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 15/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be slightly larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 61, Table 27).

CORRELATIONS - Correlations between this dimension and length and diagonal breadth measurements were not prepared since the horizontal breadth so closely approximates the diagonal breadth.

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be zero, and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.9 mm. The range of difference is shown in Fig. 62.

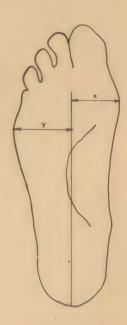


Figure 60
Foot Breadth (Horizontal)

TABLE 27
FOOT BREADTH (HORIZONTAL)

No. S	ubjects	WHITE 5561	NEGRO 1199						
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.					
Mean	98.0	3 14/16	99.2	3 14/16					
100% range	80-116	3 2/16 - 4 9/16	80-122	3 2/16 - 4 13/16					
98% range	86-110	3 6/16 - 4 5/16	88-111	3 7/16 - 4 6/16					
95% range	88-107	3 7/16 - 4 3/16	90-109	3 9/16 - 4 5/16					

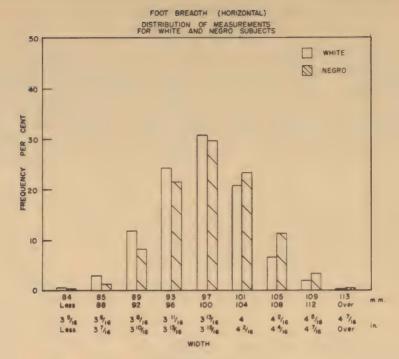
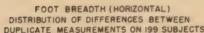
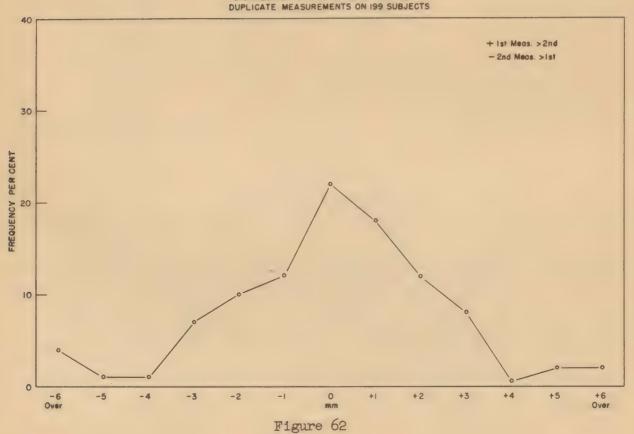


Figure 61





GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 63). A line bisecting the heel was extended forward to the metatarsal area and the ratio of the foot breadth medial to this line to the total foot breadth was computed. The ratio is, therefore, a measure of the deviation of the forepart of the foot with regard to the heel, and affords a useful index of the basic shape of the foot. It is independent of rotation at the ankle joint or above.

The range of the ratios of foot breadth medial to the longitudinal axis for 98% of the white population is from 20% to 48%. With reference to the practice in the shoe trade describing feet as "inflare", "outflare", and "straight draught", these data reveal that there are but few individuals with either "inflare" or "straight draught" characteristics, while the great majority are characterized by a greater or lesser degree of "outflare". A "straight draught" foot would be one with a ratio of approximately 50%; "outflare" would be less than 50% and "inflare" more. Negroes seem to have a slightly smaller tendency to extreme outflare than whites (Fig. 64. Table 28). Fig. 65 shows the range of these ratios for 95% of the population.

CORRELATIONS - The degree of foot flare correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of ratios such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of flare characteristics (Table 29).

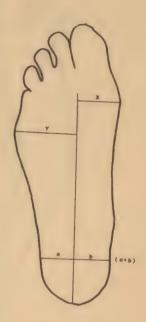


Figure 63
Foot Flare
(x)
(x+y)

TABLE 28
FOOT FLARE

No.	Subjects WHITE 5567	NEGRO 1198
	Percent	Percent
Mean	34.3	35.5
100% range	7-58	19-53
98% range	20-48	23-49
95% range	22-46	25-47

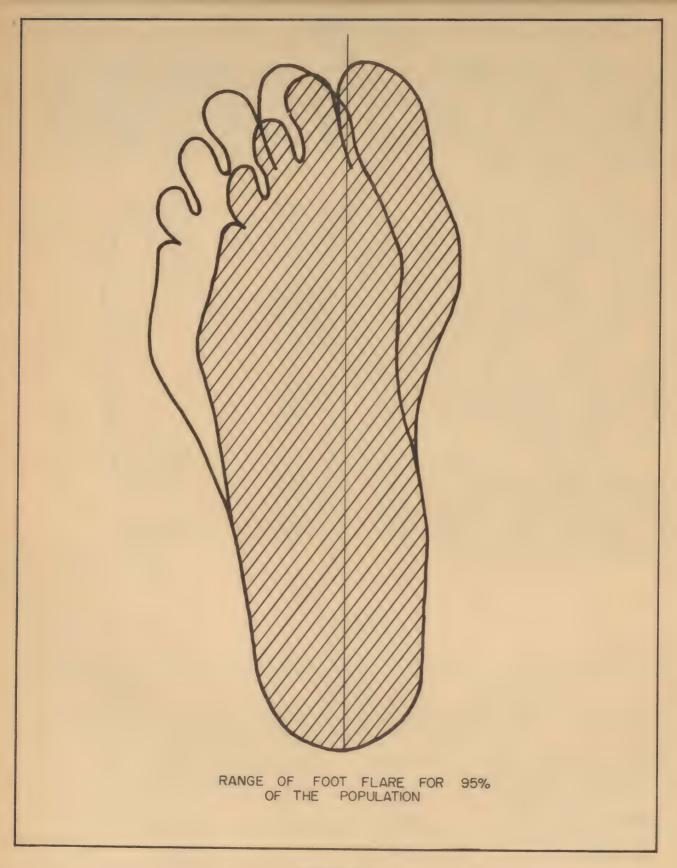


Figure 65

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.6%, and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 5.1%. 56% of the 199 duplicate measurements checked to five percent or less and the remaining 44% differed by six to twenty percentage points. The determination of this ratio is dependent upon whether the line defining the longitudinal axis of the foot is duplicated exactly. Since its direction is determined at the heel, and since the ratio is computed from measurements at the forepart of the foot, any slight differ-

ence in locating the longitudinal axis tends to be magnified by the ratio computation. The distribution of the differences is shown in Fig. 66.

INTERPRETATION - It is probable that these data should not be interpreted for description of the deviation of the forepart of the foot to any greater degree of precision than identification of three or four categories. Three categories would permit the classification of individuals as extreme outflare, moderate outflare, and minimum outflare, including in this last group

the few cases of straight draught

and inflare.

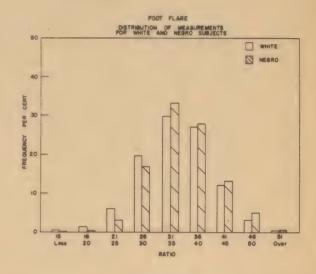


Figure 64

FOOT FLARE
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECT

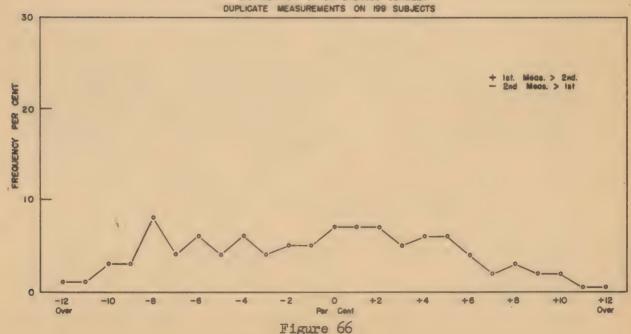


TABLE 29 CORRELATION BETWEEN FOOT FLARE AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

				225 to			FLARE	1				
DI	AGONAL BREADTH	Percent	15- Less	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51- 0ver	TOTAL
nm.	in.											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.	0000000					1	1	. 1			2 3 1
	TOTAL					2	2	1	1		• • • • • • • •	6
		LENG	TH CROUP	235 to	244 mm.	(9 4/16	to 9 10	/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16.			1	1	2 3 8 2	3 4 22 4	1 13 8 1	5 3 1	2 1 .1	1	6 27 <u>45</u> 9
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16. TOTAL			1	1	15	<u>33</u>	23	9	4	1	87
		LEI	NGTH CRO	UP 245 t	o 254 mm	n. (9 10/	'16 to 1	0 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.			2 8 1	7 16 2	18 61 19 1	27 95 45 2	1 18 86 31 4	1 8 41 20 2	3 14 7 2	5 3	2 84 326 128 11
	TOTAL		1	11	25	99	<u>170</u>	141	72	26	9	554
		LENG	TH CROUP	255 to	264 mm.	(10 1:/16	to 10	6/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.		1 1	15 4 2	4 43 24 3	14 126 112 7	22 1 <u>97</u> 157 22 1	1 17 179 170 35 3	6 70 73 12 1	2 28 16 2	1 5 3	1 66 664 560 83 5
	TOTAL		2	21	74	259	399	405	162	48	9	1379
		LENGTE	CROUP	265 to 2	74 mm. (10 7/16	to 10 1	3/16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.		1 2 1	1 6 11	5 39 58 14 1	5 105 191 52 3	6 141 307 89 7	5 116 269 81 2	2 51 128 44 2	13 34 4	2 4 1	24 474 1004 286 22
	TOTAL		4	18	117	356	550	480	227	51	7	1810

LENGTH CROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)												
						FOOT	FLARE					
DI	AGONAL BREADTH	Percent	15- Less	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51- Over	TOTAL
mm.	in.											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.		1 1	3 8 4	2 20 44 24 1	3 49 135 69 3	2 45 187 94 13 2	38 169 <u>97</u> 16 1	1 15 62 44 12	4 13 14 1	3	8 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL		2	16	91	259	343	321	134	32	4	1202
		LENG	TH CROUP	285 to	294 mm.	(11 4/16	to 11	9/16 in.)	dt			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16.		1	4 1	3 5 15 1	1 3 42 35 6	1 9 43 52 17 1	5 39 48 15 3	1 13 26 13	8 3 6 1	2	2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL		1	5	25	87	123	110	53	18	2	424
engyphateathartharthartharthartharthartharthartha		LE	NGTH CRO	UP 295 t	o 304 mm	. (11 10	/16 to	12 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16. TOTAL				2 3	1 7 4 5 1	5 17 8 2	5 10 5 2	1 3 3 1	1		1 19 38 24 6
		LE	NGTH CRO	UP 305 to	o 314 mm	. (12 to	12 6/1	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16. TOTAL							1 2	1 1 2			3 2 7 1

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 67). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 2 2/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects. (Fig. 68, Table 30)

CORRELATIONS - Ball girth correlates moderately well with both length and breadth measurements. The relationship to foot breadth is to be expected since that dimension constitutes the diameter of the irregular ellipse of



which ball girth is the circumference. The correlation to foot length is a reflection of the correlation between foot length and foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, however, such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of ball girths (Table 31). This is due to the fact that both ball height and outside ball height, which are altitudes of the ellipse, correlate poorly, if at all, with ball girth.

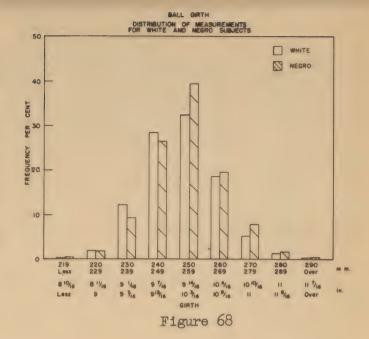
DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the difference between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.4 mm, and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.2 mm. The range of differences is shown as the continuous line in Fig. 69.

Figure 67
Ball Girth

TABLE 30 BALL GIRTH

No.	Subjects	WHITE 5575		NEGRO 1200			
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.			
Mean	251.8	9 15/16	253.5	10			
100% range	209-299	8 4/16 - 11 12/16	212-307	8 6/16 - 12 1/16			
98% range	226-280	8 14/16 - 11	227-283	8 15/16 - 11 2/16			
95% range	230-275	9 1/16 - 10 13/16	230-278	9 1/16 - 10 15/16			

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT - The mean right foot girth was 0.15 mm. larger than the mean left foot girth. The distribution of the differences between the measurements of the right and left foot are shown by the broken line in Fig. 69, where they are compared with the differences between the duplicate measurements on the same foot.



BALL GIRTH

DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS COMPARED WITH

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT MEASUREMENTS
ON 5571 SUBJECTS

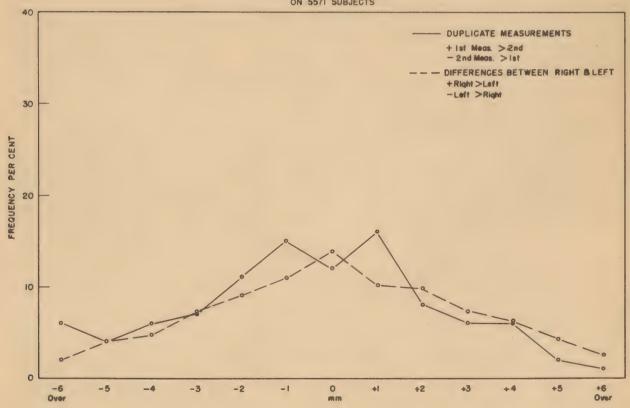


Figure 69

TABLE 31 CORRELATION BETWEEN BALL GIRTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) BALL GIRTH 219 & 290-220-229 230-239 240-249 250-259 260-269 270-279 280-289 TOTAL DIAGONAL BREADTH Over Less 10 4/16-10 10/16in.8 10/16 8 11/16-9 1/16-9,7/16-9 10/16-11" -11 7/16 9 7/16 9 13/16 10 3/16 10 9/16 11 6/16 & Over & Less mm . in. 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16.. 3 13/16-4"..... 84-89 90-95 2 2 96-101 4"-4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. 6 LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.) 84-89 5/16-3 8/16 ... 2 6 3 9/16-3 12/16.. 3 13/16-4".... 90-95 12 12 2 27 45 21 96-101 12 10 1 4"-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 102-107 108-113 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 ... 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... 15 87 LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16... 84-89 84 90-95 39 326 128 13/16-4".... 133 173 13 96-101 4"-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 102-107 72 108-113 11 4 8/16-4 11/16 ... 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. 88 554 46 183 218 11 2 TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 255 to 264 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16... 84-89 90-95 20 44 66 227 376 165 96-101 3 13/16-4"..... 8 51 665 56 4"-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 4 12/16-4 15/16. 102-107 8 108-113 42 11 83 114-119 120-125 TOTAL.... 30 280 545 407 74 1380 LENGTH GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16.. 84-89 90-95 6 16 2 24 13/16-4".... 307 215 51 618 58 96-101 109 475 4"-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 102-107 160 9 2 1005 108-113 182 40 286 114-119 12 2 22 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... 14 136 530 347 729 54 2 1812

-		LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)									
		BALL GIRTH									
AIC	GONAL BREATH	mm. 219 & Less	220- 229	230-239	240-249	250-259	260-269	270-279	280-289	290- 0ver	TOTAL
mm.	in.	in. 8 10/16 & Less	8 11/16- 9"	9 1/16- 9 7/16	9 7/16- 9 13/16	9 10/16- 10 3/16	10 4/16- 10 9/16	10 10/16- 11"	11" - 11 6/16	11 7/16 & Over	
-84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4 #/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.		• • • • • • • • •	5 22 2 2	123 98 5	28 380 47	1 5 133 <u>226</u> 4	6 64 <u>32</u>	3 10 4		8 178 619 347 46
	TOTAL		2	31	226	455	369	102	17		1202
	LENGTH GROUP 285 to 294 mm. (11 4/16 to 11 9/16 in.)										
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.				<u>18</u> 19	<u>82</u> 21 1	1 52 108 4	1 3 49 32	2 20 6	1	2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	4	37	104	<u>165</u>	85	28	1	424
		LENG	TH GROUP	295 to 30	+ mm. (11	10/16 to	12 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16				1	<u>10</u>	8 <u>22</u> 2	1 11 12	1 10 14	2	1 19 38 24 6
	TOTAL		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	1	14	<u>32</u>	24.	15	2	88
	LENGTH GROUP 305 to 314 mm. (12 to 12 6/16 in.)										
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16					1	2 1 1 1	1 4	2		3 2 7 1

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 70). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 7/16 in. The ball height which will accommodate 99% of the white men'is 1 12/16 in. The Negro measurements are smaller than those of the white subjects. (Fig. 71. Table 32).



Figure 70 Ball Height

CORRELATIONS - Ball height correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of ball heights (Table 33).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS The algebraic mean of the
differences between duplicate measurements was found
to be +0.1 mm., and the
absolute mean difference
without regard to sign was
1.2 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 72.

TABLE 32
BALL HEIGHT

No.	Subjects	NEGRO 1199			
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.	
Mean	38.8	1 9/16	38.1	1 8/16	
100% range	20-49	13/16 - 1 15/16	32-46	1 4/16 - 1 13/16	
98% range	33-44	1 5/16 - 1 12/16	33-43	1 5/16 - 1 11/16	
95% range	34-43	1 5/16 - 1 11/16	34-42	1 5/16 - 1 11/16	

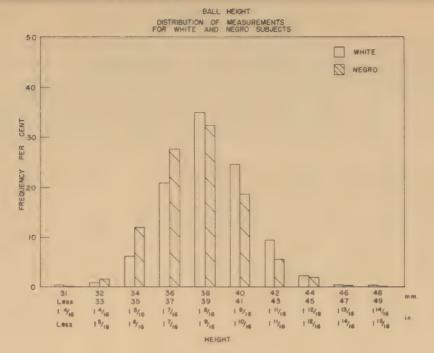


Figure 71

BALL HEIGHT
DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS AN 199 SUBJECTS

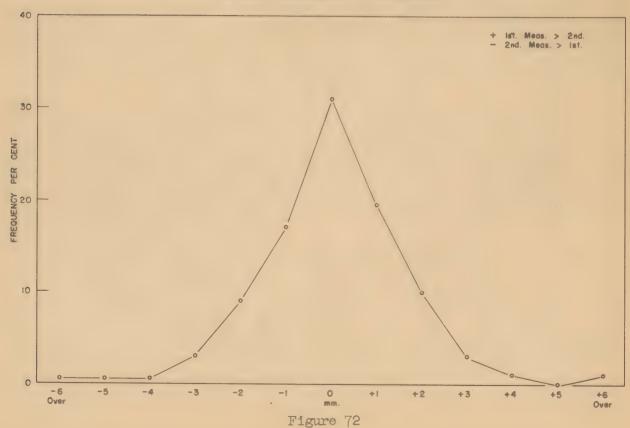


TABLE 33 -CORRELATION BETWEEN BALL HEIGHT AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

DIAGONAL HERATPH				LENGI	H GROUP	225 to 2	34 mm. (8 14/16 BALL HE		6 in.)				
In a Lone 1.5/16 1.6/16 1.7/16 1.9/16 1.10/16 1.11/16 1.12/1	DIA	AGONAL BREADTH	mm.		32-33	34-35	36-37	38-39	40-41	42-43	44-45	46-47	48-49	TOTAL
84-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16. 864-89 3 5/16 - 4 17/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 12/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 12/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 12/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 12/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 12/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 3 12/16. 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			in.		1 4/16- 1 5/16	1 5/16- 1 6/16	1 7/16- 1 7/16	1 8/16- 1 9/16	1 9/16- 1 10/16	1 11/16- 1 11/16	1 12/16 - 1 12/16	1 13/16- 1 14/16	1 14/16- 1 15/16	
90-99 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 - 4 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1	mm.	in.												
Company Comp	90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16. 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.				1	1	1	1					3
84-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16. 1		TOTAL				2	1	2	1					6
90-95 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 1 1 2 8 4 9 27 96-101 3 13/16 4 1 1 5 1 1 1 2 9 15 102-107 h - h 3/16. 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 9 10 114-119 h 8/16 - h 15/16				LENGT	H GROUP	235 to 2	44 mm. (9 4/16 t	0 9 10/1	6 in.)	-			
120-125	90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113	3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16			3 1	3 12	12 17 5	8 11	2		1			27 45
S4-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16. 1 5 23 3 1 1														
84-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16. 1 5 23 35 15 4 1		TOTAL			5	15	<u>38</u>	20	7	1	1	• • • • • •		87
90-95 3 9/16 - 3 12/16.				LEN	GTH GROU	P 245 to	254 mm.	(9 10/	16 to 10	in.)				
Substituting Subs	90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16. 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.		1	8	23 50 13 2	35 113 42 3	15 100 40 3	44 19	7	2	1		84 325 128 11
84-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16.		TOTAL		1	15	88	195	160	70	19	4	1	• • • • • • •	553
90-95 3 9/16 - 3 12/16				LENGTH	GROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm. (1	0 1/16 t	0 10 6/1	6 in.)				
TOTAL	90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.		3 2	10	80 35	200	236 224	9 108 125 21	25 37 9	11	• • • • • • •		.66 665 560 83
84-89 3 5/16 - 3 8/16. 90-95 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 96-101 3 13/16 - 4 3 1 33 125 195 90 23 4 1		TOTAL		6	14	130	364	<u>506</u>	265	73	18	3	1	1380
90-95 3 9/16 - 3 12/16 8 2 9 4 1 24 475 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 2 8 30 184 394 278 97 12 1005 108-113 4 4/16 - 4 7/16. 3 7 44 96 94 31 11 1 1 1 288 114-119 4 8/16 - 4 15/16 3 8 3 4 2 20 120-125 4 12/16 - 4 15/16		LENGTH GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.)												
	90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.			8	33 30	125 184 44	394	90 278 94	23 97 31	12 11		1	475 1005 288
	-			8	9	78	358	702	469	156	29	2	1	1812

		1.	-big PH	GROTE:	275 to 2	84 mm.	(10 13, 1	6 to 11	3/16 in.)			
			*******				BALL HE		-				
DIA	GONAL BREADTH		% 988	32-33	34-35	3C-37	35-37	441	42-43	44-45	46-47	48-49	TOTAL
		in. 1 4		1 4/16- 1 5/16	1 5/16- 1 6/16	1 7/16- 1 7/16	1 8/16- 1 9/16	1 9/16- 1 10/16	1 11/16- 1 11/16	1 12/16- 1 12/16	1 13/16- 1 14/16	1 14/16- 1 15/16	
mm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9 16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16			3 1	3 8 14 5	3 38 82 34 5	2 67 231 106 11 1	54 185 123 12	8 84 62 11	2 14 10 4	4 3 1	1 1 2	8 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL		5	4	30	163	418	374	166	30	8	4	1202
LENGTH GROUP 285 to 294 mm. (11 4/16 to 11 9/16 in.)													
01. 00	0.5.56 0.056												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16. 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16			1	1 2 1 1	3 19 10 3 1	1 7 53 49 7	5 46 61 20 4	1 5 25 35 19 1	9 21 7	3 1	1 1	2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL			1	5	36	117	136	86	37	4	2	424
		1	ENGIT	H GROUP	295 to	304 mm.	(11 10/1	6 to 12	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16												
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113	3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16					1 1	4 7	11 13 10	1 2 10	1 3	2	1	1 19 38 24
114-119	4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16					1	3	3	8	2			6
	TOTAL	-				3	15	<u>37</u>	22	7	2	1	88
LENGTH GROUP 305 to 314 mm. (12 to 12 6/16 in.)													
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16							1 3		2]		3 2 7 1
	TOTAL						2	4	4	2	1		13

CENERAL - This dimension was measured as indicated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 73). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 6/16 in. The outside ball height which will accommodate 99% of the white men is 1 3/16 in., or about 2/3 of the ball height. The Negro measurements are smaller than those of the white subjects (Fig. 74, Table 34).



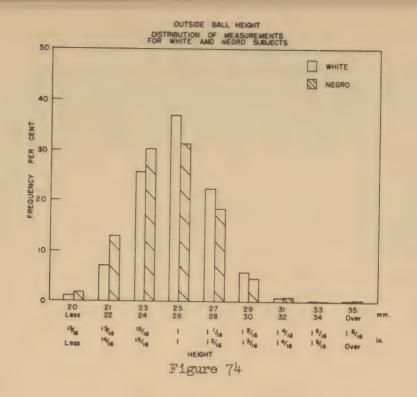
Figure 73 Outside Ball Height

correlations - Outside ball height correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of outside ball heights (Table 35).

DUPLICATE MEASURE-MENTS - The algebraic mean difference between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.2 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.3 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 75.

TABLE 34
OUTSIDE BALL HEIGHT

No.	Subjects	NECRO 1198				
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.		
Mean	25.4	1	24.9	15/16		
100% range	18-40	11/16 - 1 9/16	16-37	10/16 - 1 7/16		
98% "	20-30	13/16 - 1 3/16	20-30	13/16 - 1 3/16		
95% "	22-29	14/16 - 1 2/16	21-29	13/16 - 1 2/16		



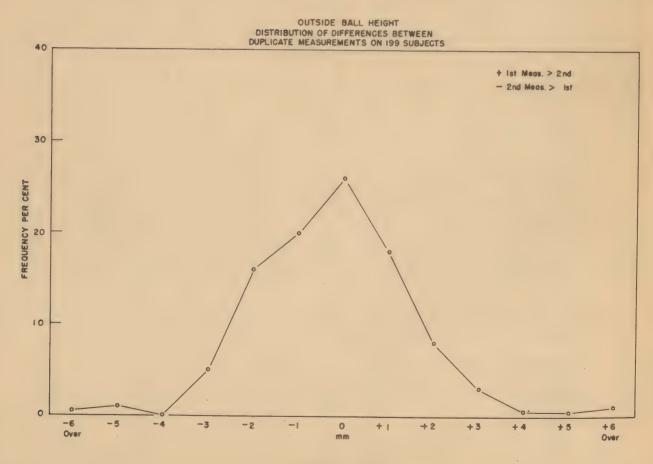


Figure 75

TABLE 35 CORRELATION BETWEEN OUTSIDE BALL HEIGHT AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

		LENGI	H GROUP 2	25 to 234		4/16 to 9 E BALL HE)			
		mm. 20 &	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	35-	
DIAG	ONAL BREADTH	Less in. 13/16	13/16-	15/16-	1"-1"	1 1/16	1 2/16	1 4/16	1 5/16	0ver	TOTAL
		& Less	14/16	15/16	T =T	1 2/16	1 3/16	1 4/16		& Over	
m.	in.										
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16										2 3 1
	TOTAL		• • • • • • • •	1	14	1					6
		LENGT	H GROUP 2	135 to 244	mm. (9 4	/16 to 9	10/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.	2	7 8 3	4 10 21 4	1 9 12	1 2 2					6 27 45 9
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL	3	18	<u>39</u>	22	5					87
LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.)											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	.2 8 1	15 46 11 3 2	34 113 42 5	2 23 101 <u>47</u>	10 50 21 3	8 4	1		1	2 84 326 128 11 3
120-12)	TOTAL	11	77	194	174	84	12	1		1	554
		LENGIH	GROUP 25	5 to 264	mm. (10 1	/16 to 10	6/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	1 1 ¹ 4 6	11 68 42 2	18 223 140 16	1 30 244 218 30 3	6 103 120 26 2	13 25 9	4	1	1	1 66 665 557 83 5
	TOTAL	21	123	397	526	257	47	4	1	1	1377
		LENGTH	GROUP 26	5 to 274	mm. (10 7	/16 to 10	13/16 in	.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	9 7 4 1	3 45 52 11	12 145 264 46 2	7 181 383 106 8	1 82 235 80 7	1 10 59 31 2	1 4 6 1	1 1	1	24 474 1005 286 22
	TOTAL	21	112	469	685	405	103	12	2	2	1811

-		LENGTH	GROUP 27	75 to 284	mm. (10 1	13/16 to 1	1 3/16 in	1.)			
		•			OUTSI	DE BALL HE	CICHT				
DIAC	ONAL BREADTH	mm. 20 & Less	21-22	23-24	25-26	27-28	29-30	31-32	33-34	35- Over	TOTAL
		in. 13/16 & Less	13/16-	15/16- 15/16	1"-1"	1 1/16	1 2/16	1 4/16 1 4/16	1 5/16 1 5/16	1 6/16 & Over	
mus.	in.										
84 - 89 90 - 95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.		1	3	2	2					
96-101 102-107	3 13/16-4	1 2	13	50 142	<u>69</u> 236	35 162	7 37	3 7			178
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.	2	12	58 1	120	112	37 10	5 2		1	347
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16				2	1				1	4
	TOTAL	5	60	254	449	324	91	17		2	12.02
LENGTH GROUP 285 to 294 mm. (11 4/16 to 11 9/16 in.)											
84 - 89 90 - 95	3 5/16-3 8/16										
96-101	3 13/16-4		1	5	1000	3	2			• • • • • • • • • • •	21
102-107 108-113 114-119	4 4/16-4 7/16		1	26 23 4	60 63 16	47 65 19	18 23 15	2 5 3	1		157 180 58
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16				2	13	1				6
	TOTAL		6	58	152	138	59	10	1		424
		LENG	TH GROUP	295 to 30	4 mm. (11	10/16 to	12 in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16										
90 - 95 96 - 101	3 9/16-3 12/16.										1
102-107	4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16			2 8	<u>8</u> 16	7	2				19
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16			2	5	11 1	5	1			38 24 6
	TOTAL		1	13	33	29	11	1			88
	-	IJEN	CIH CROUP	305 to 3	14 mm. (1	2 to 12 6	/16 in.)				
01.0	16:016										
84-89 90-95											
96-101	4-4 3/16				1	1	1				3
108-113	4 8/16-4 11/16.	,		1	2	1	3				7
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16			ч	<u>4</u>	2	<u>1</u>	1			1
	TOTAL		• • • • • • •	1	4	3	4	1			13

CENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 76). It is one measure of the orientation of the metatarsal region of the foot to the posterior portion, and provides a frame of reference for interpreting the measurements of the diagonal breadth of the foot. 98% of the white population is included with a range of 14°. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 77, Table 36).



CORRELATION - The angular orientation of the metatarsal heads correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of metatarsal angles (Table 37).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be zero, and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.6°. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 78.

NOTE - In the description of the characteristics of the anterior toe curvatures the range of angular orientation of the metatarsal heads for 95% of the population has been taken into account.

Figure 76
Angular Orientation of
Metatarsal Heads

TABLE 36
ANGULAR ORIENTATION OF THE METATARSAL HEADS

No. S	WHITE Ubjects 5566	NECRO 1197
	Degrees	Degrees
Mean	86.3	87.3
100% range	75-99	76-98
98% "	79-93	81-93
95% "	81-91	82-92

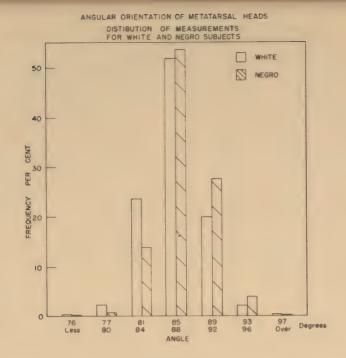
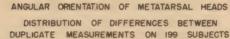


Figure 77



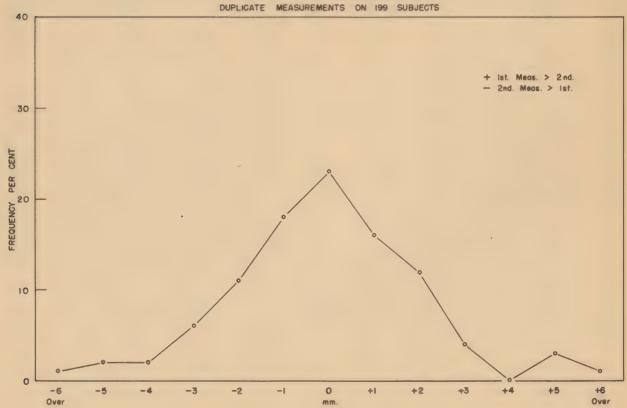


Figure 78

TABLE 37 CORRELATION BETWEEN THE ANGULAR ORIENTATION OF THE METATARSAL HEADS AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)

DIAGONAL REFADTH DESCRIPTION OF METATARSAL HEADS REFADTH DESCRIPTION OF METATARSAL HEADS											
	DUITI			-		1	EADS	1			
DREA	Degrees Degrees	76-Less	77-80	81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96	97-0ver	TOTAL		
nun.	in.										
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.			1	1				2		
96-101	3 13/16-4				1				3		
102-107	4 4 3/16								1		
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.										
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16										
	MOMAT.		1	3					6		
	TOTAL		1	3	2				6		
		LENG	TH CROUP 23	5 to 244 mm	1. (9 4/16 1	to 9 10/16 t	in.)	·			
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16			2	2	2			6		
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16.	1	1	11	14				27		
96-101	3 13/16-4			13	20	9	1		45		
102-107	4 4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16			5	3		1		9		
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16.							4			
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16										
	TOTAL	1	3	31	39	11	2		87		
		LE	NGTH GROUP	245 to 254	mm . (9 10/1	16 to 10 in.	.)	1			
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16			1		1			2		
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16.		1	18	48	15	1		83		
96-101	3 13/16-4	1	8	106	167	41	2	1	326 128		
102-107	4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16			36	65	16 2	1		11		
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16.			3					3		
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16										
	TOTAL	1	19	167	286	75	14	1	553		
		LENGT	H GROUP 255	to 264 mm.	(10 1/16 1	to 10 6/16 1	in.)				
01 00	0.5/2(0.0/2(
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.			1 17	37	12			66		
96-101	3 13/16-4			163	354	116	12	1	665		
102-107	4 -4 3/16			168	285	87	5	1	560		
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.			21	45	10	2		83 5		
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16										
	TOTAL		39	371	723	226	19	2	1380		
•	TOTAL						1		1000		
		LENGI	H GROUP 265	to 274 mm.	(10 7/16 1	0 10 13/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16										
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16.			1	<u>21</u> 246	1	1		24		
96-101	3 13/16-4	1	9	98	246	101	20		475		
102-107	4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16	1	22 8	245 88	137	210	12 2		1005 286		
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16.		1	7	516 137 11	3			55		
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16		******								
	TOTAL	2	40	439	931	365	35		1812		
				,	200	J-/					

		to 11 3/16	in.)						
DIAGO	ONAL		ANC	FULAR ORIENT	CATION OF M	ETATARSAL H	EADS		
BREAL		76-Less	77-80	81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96	97-0ver	TOTAL
84-89 90-95	in. 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.		1	1	5	2			
96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4			14 115 74 11 2	104 326 186 25 2	55 152 72 8	5 14 7		178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL	2	20	217	<u>648</u>	289	26		1202
		LENGT	H CROUP 285	to 294 mm.	(11 4/16 t	to 11 9/16 i	n.)		
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	1	1	28 31 8 1	2 10 77 83 35 4	9 43 52 11 1	8 12 1	2	2 21 157 <u>179</u> 58 6
	TOTAL	1	1+	68	211	116	21	2	423
		LEN	GTH GROUP 2	95 to 304 m	m. (11 10/1	6 to 12 in.)		
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16.			2 4 <u>1</u> 0	1 11 21 9	6 9 3	4 2		1 19 38 24
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL			1	1 <u>43</u>	22	6		6 88
		I.E	NGTH GROUP	305 to 314	mm. (12 to	12 6/16 in.)		
84-89 90-95 96-101	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4								
102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16			1	2 2 1	2	1		3 2 7 1
	TOTAL			1	5	6	1		13

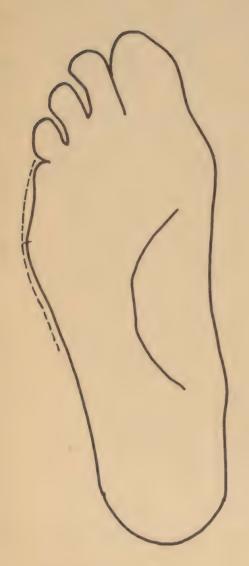


Figure 79
Lateral Foot Contour

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 79). Transparent plastic templates were used to describe the relation of the lateral toe margin to the lateral margin of the foot. The shapes encountered and their frequency are shown in Fig. 80.

CORRELATIONS - The lateral foot contour correlates only moderately well with foot breadth and poorly, if at all, with foot length. There is a pronounced scatter of shapes such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of countours of the lateral margin of the foot (Table 38).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - Duplicate photographs were examined for 199 subjects. In 43% of the cases the selection of templates was identical, and in 48% the selection on the 2nd series differed from the first by one shape unit. Thus, 91% of the duplicates were, for all practical purposes, in agreement, since the difference between successive shape units was small (App 2, Fig. 13B). 85% differed by 2 space units and 0.5% by more than 2 space units.

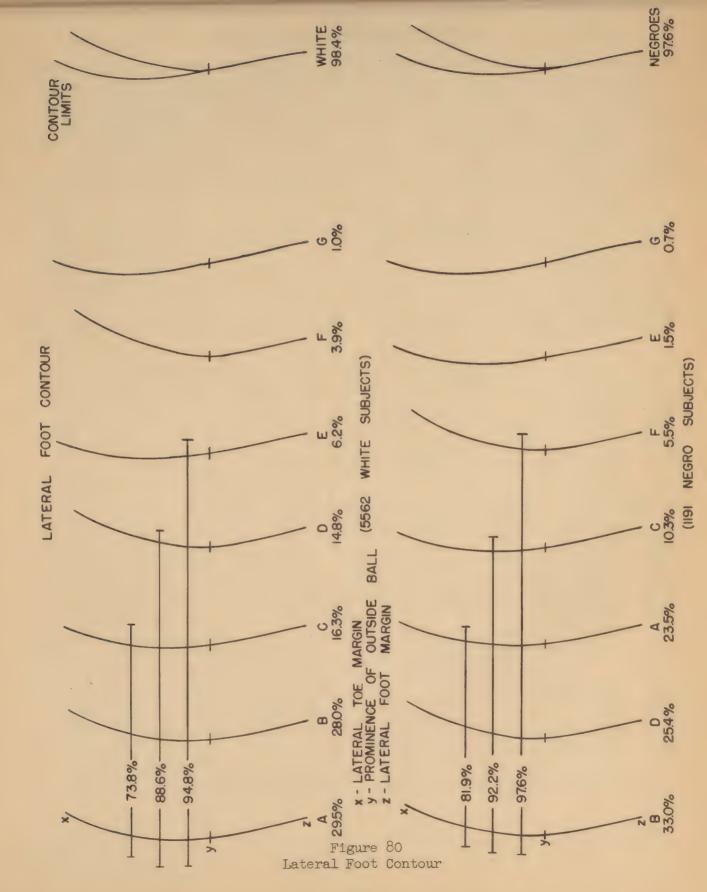


TABLE 38 CORRELATION BETWEEN LATERAL FOOT CONTOUR AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)

		LE	NGTH GROUE	225 to 2	234 mm. (8	14/16 to	0 9 3/16 :	in.)			
					LATER	AL FOOT	CONTOUR				
DIA	AGONAL BREADTH		T .	1	T _	1			T		TOTAL
mm.	in.	0	1	2	3	. 4	5	6	7	8	
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16										
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16				1	1					2
96-101	3 13/16-4			1		1	1				3
102-107	4 -4 3/16						. 1				1
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16										
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.										
	mam. T										
	TOTAL				. 2	2	5		******		6
		LEI	NGTH GROUP	235 to 2	244 mm. (9	4/16 to	9 10/16 1	n.)	A		
		1	1	T		<u> </u>	1				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16			1	1	2	1		1		. 6
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16				1	11	9	4	1		27
96-101	3 13/16-4			3	6	11 2	19	3	3		45
108-113					_		0				9
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16										
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.										
	TOTAL			5	9	26	35	7	5		87

		:	LENGTH CRO	OUP 245 t	o 254 mm.	(9 10/16	to 10 in	.)			
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16			1		1					
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16	1	1	9	14		19	7	1	1	83
96-101	3 13/16-4		5	21	59	30 95 34	76	58	10	2	326
102-107	4 -4 3/16			4	17	34	<u>39</u> 3	26	7		128
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16					•	2	_	2		11 3
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.										
	TOTAL	1	7	35	90	164	139	93	21	3	553
							-27	37			777
		LE	NGTH CROU	P 255 to	264 mm. (1	0 1/16 t	0 10 6/16	in.)		,	
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16					1					1
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16	1	2	8	2 <u>3</u> 188	15	9	7	1		66
96-101	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16	9	47	145	188	181	82	13			665
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16	1	4	25	59	175 21	159 <u>23</u>	100	36 7	• • • • • • • • •	558 83
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16					1	3	1		• • • • • • • • • •	5
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.					• • • • • • •				• • • • • • • • •	
	TOTAL	11	53	182	276	394	276	142	44		1378
		LEN	GIH GROUP	265 to 2	74 mm. (10	7/16 to	10 13/16	in.)			
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16										
90-95	3 9/16-3 12/16			3	6	2	5				23
96-101 102-107	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16	2	7 5	50 42	91 167	150	116	48	10	2	474
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16		1	10	32	9 150 311 78	278 87	148 62	49 13	1 3	1003 286
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16				2	7	87	3	2	••••••	22
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.		• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • •					• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •
	TOTAL	2	13	105	298	555	494	261	74	6	1808

LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.) LATERAL FOOT CONTOUR											
DIA	GONAL BREADTH				1	1		1	Τ	T	TOTAL
mm.	in.	0	1	2	3	24	5	6	7	8	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.	2	3 9 2	1 17 41 8 3	2 36 107 43 2	180 93 13 1	1 44 180 124 19	16 83 61 4	2 17 16 5 2	1	8 178 618 347 46
	TOTAL	2	14	70	190	348	368	165	42	2	1201
		LEN	GTH GROUP	285 to 2	94 mm. (1	1 4/16 to	11 9/16	in.)	1		
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.	1	1 2 1 1	2 15 16 2	5 28 25 6	2 8 5 <u>3</u> 41 14 1	3 34 58 21 2	2 21 31 10 2	3 7 4 1		2 21 157 179 58 6
		Т.	ENGINE CIO	ID 005 +-	701		+- 30 4-	\			
		Ъ.	ENGTH GRO	UP 295 to	504 mm.	(11 10/16	to 12 in	•)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.		• • • • • • • • •	1 2 3 2	6 7 3 1	3 13 6	4 10 7 3 24	4 4 6 2 16	2		1 19 38 24 6
		L	ENGTH GRO	UP 305 to	314 mm.	(12 to 12	6/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16		• • • • • • • • •			<u>4</u>	1 1 1	1 1			3 2 7 1

CENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 81). It represents the height of the plantar curvature of the arch from the ground to the point of merger of the curvature of the arch with the vertical aspect of the medial foot surface in the plane defined by the line of junction of the foot and leg. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 14/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be smaller than those of the white subjects (Fig. 82, Table 39).



CORRELATION - Plantar arch height correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements, such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of arch heights. (Table 40).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be +0.2 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.0 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 83.

Figure 81. Plantar Arch Height

TABLE 39 PLANTAR ARCH HEIGHT

No.	Sub j ects	WHITE 5572	NEGRO 1200					
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.				
Mean	28.3	1 2/16	26.5	1 1/16				
100% range	12-51	8/16 - 2	11-46	7/16 - 1 13/16				
98% "	17-40	11/16 - 1 9/16	15-37	9/16 - 1 7/16				
95% "	18-37	11/16 - 1 7/16	16-36	10/16 - 1 7/16				

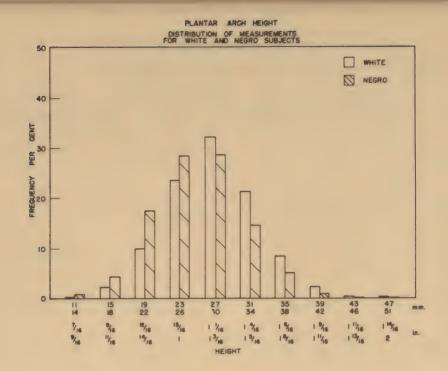


Figure 82

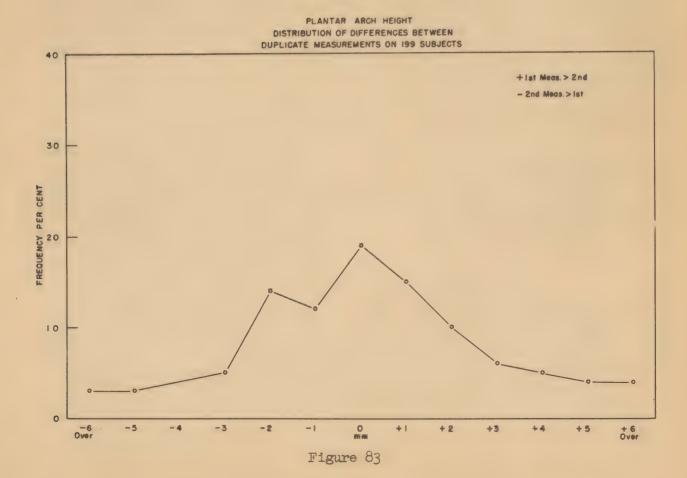


TABLE 40 CORRELATION BETWEEN PLANTAR ARCH HEIGHT AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH CROUP 225 to 234 nm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) PLANTAR ARCH HEIGHT 11-14 15-18 19-22 23-26 27-30 31-34 35-38 39-42 43-46 47-50 mm. TOTAL DIAGONAL BREADTH 15/16-1 1/16 1 4/16 1 6/16 1 9/16 1 11/16 1 14/16 9/16-12/16in. 7/16-14/16 3/16 11/16 1 5/16 1 8/16 1 11/16 9/16 in. 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16.. 84-89 2 90-95 3 13/16-4..... 3 96-101 4 -4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 102-107 108-113 114-119 4 12/16-4 15/16. 120-125 6 TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16... 3 13/16-4..... 6 84-89 11 13 6 27 5 3 5 90-95 1 45 1 96-101 6 12 4 -4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 4 12/16-4 15/16. 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125 87 13 30 23 LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16. 84-89 16 30 102 55 3 90-95 4 10 20 84 13/16-4..... 31 326 96-101 3 30 81 71 26 4 -4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 19 102-107 11 108-113 11 114-119 3 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL..... 51 122 193 118 10 554 LENGTH GROUP 255 to 264 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16.. 84-89 9/16-3 12/16. 12 84 18 16 13 5 58 66 90-95 132 228 195 21 14 664 96-101 13/16-4.... 16 130 4 -4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 102-107 9 41 123 131 41 17 2 559 82 108-113 18 25 5 5 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16. 5 4 12/16-4 15/16 120-125 145 38 TOTAL.... 25 292 462 300 111 LENGTH CROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16.. 84_89 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16. 4 6 24 3 13/16-4.... 4 -4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16. 152 335 84 96-101 51 83 24 9 475 2 12 131 92 2 18 1 24 237 1005 286 102-107 205 102 108-113 61 28 30 70 114-119 22 5 2 5 4 12/16-4 15/16 120-125 TOTAL.... 41 169 449 581 160 1812 369 37 1

			LENGTH	GROUP 2	275 to 28	4 mm. (1	0 13/16	to 11 3/	16 in.)				
						PLA	NTAR ARC	H HEIGHT					
DIAC	CONAL BREADTH	mm.	11-14	15-18	19-22	23-26	27-30	31-34	35-38	39-42	43-46	47-50	TOTAL
mm.	in.	in.	7/16-9/16	9/16-	12/16-	15/16-	1 1/16	1 4/16	1 6/16	1 9/16	1 11/16 1 13/16	1 14/16	
01 00												7-11	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	0 0 0 0	1 2	1 3 13 12 1	1 20 71 22 3	3 53 154 81 9	1 54 195 114 11	2 33 120 84 15	11 53 29 5	3 8 3 1	1	1	8 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL		3	30	117	301	376	255	99	15	5	1	1202
			LENGTH	GROUP 2	85 to 29	4 mm. (1	1 4/16 t	0 11 9/1	6 in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		1	1691	1 3 23 16 4 1	5 36 40 14 1	6 <u>45</u> 52 13 3	5 26 44 <u>20</u> 1	1 1 12 14 4	5 4 2	3	1	2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL		1	17	48	96	119	96	32	11	3	1	424
			LENG	TH GROUP	295 to	304 mm.	(11 10/1	6 to 12	in.)				
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.	1											
96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16			2	3 6 3	6 <u>12</u> <u>8</u> 1	16964	2 6 4	2 3	2	1		1 9 38 24
	TOTAL			2	12	27	26	12	6	2	1	• • • • • • • •	88
		-	LEN	GTH GROU	P 305 to	314 mm.	(12 to	12 6/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16		• • • • • • • •		1	1	1	1	1			• • • • • • • •	3 2
114-119 120-125	4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	1					1			4	3		7
	TOTAL				1	1	2	1	1	4	3		13

DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 84). It represents the height from the ground to the dorsal surface of the foot where it joins the leg, and constitutes a second measurement of the arch. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 15/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be smaller than those of the white subjects (Fig. 85, Table 41).

CORRELATIONS - Dorsal arch height correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of arch heights (Table 42).



Figure 84
Dorsal Arch Height

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be +0.3 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 2.2 mm. The range of differences is shown by the continuous line on Fig. 86.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT - The mean right arch height was 0.87 mm. larger than the mean left arch height. The distribution of the differences between the measurements of the right and left foot are shown by the broken line in Fig. 86, where they are compared with the duplicate measurements on the same foot.

TABLE 41

DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT

	No.	Subjects	WHITE 5575	NEGRO 1200					
		mm.	in.	mm.	in.				
Mean		78.2	3 1/16	74.8	2 15/16				
100%	range	59-100	2 5/16 - 3 15/16	60-90	2 6/16 - 3 9/16				
98%	range	67-91	2 10/16 - 3 9/16	64-86	2 8/16 - 3 6/16				
95%	range	69-88	2 12/16 - 3 7/16	66-84	2 10/16 - 3 5/16				

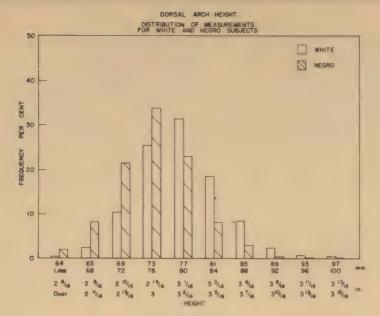


Figure 85

DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS COMPARED WITH DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT FOOT MEASUREMENTS

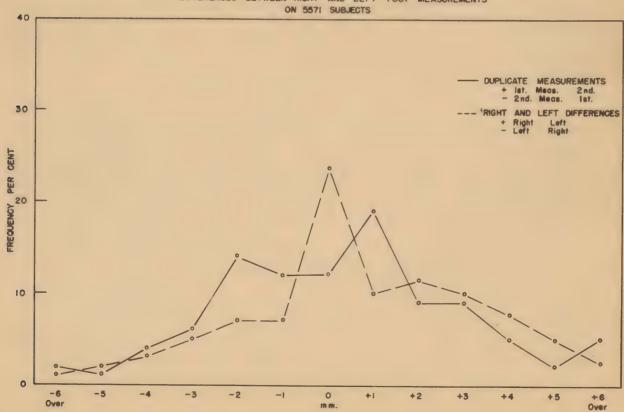


Figure 86

TABLE 42 CORRELATION BETWEEN DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT												
					DOR	SAL ARCH	HEIGHT					
DIAGONAL BREADTH	mm.	64 & Less	65-68	69-72	73-76	77-80	81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96		TOTAL
mm. in.	in.	2 8/16 & Less	2 9/16- 2 11/16	2 12/16 2 13/16	2 19/16	3 1/16- 3 2/16	3 3/16- 3 5/16	3 6/16- 3 7/16	3 8/16- 3 10/16	3 11/16 3 13/16	3 13/16- 3 15/16	
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16				1	1		1					2 3 1
TOTAL				3	2		1					6
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	35 to 24	4 mm. (9	4/16 to	9 10/16	in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16					2 8 18 1		1 4 5 3	1 2				6 27 <u>45</u> 9
TOTAL		2	4	15	29	21	13	3				87
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	45 to 25	4 mm. (9	10/16 t	o 10 in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16			12 18 2	1 13 55 15 4	25 98 38 1	1 22 96 44 1 2	8 44 17 3 1	1 12 8 2	2 2			2 84 326 128 11 3
TOTAL		6	32	88	162	166	73	23	4			554
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm. (1	0 1/16 t	0 10 6/1	6 in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16		5	31 12 1	10 99 59 9	22 2 <u>25</u> 146 16	1 19 174 193 24 1	6 86 94 13 1	3 38 41 12 1	1 4 11 7 1	3 3	1 1	1 66 665 560 83 5
TOTAL		5	49	178	409	412	200	95	24	6	2	1380
		LENGTH	GROUP 2	65 to 27	4 mm. (1	0 7/16 t	0 10 13/	(16 in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16		3 2	13 15 3	5 56 96 21 1	9 148 229 61 4	6 155 342 92 4	3 70 198 64 2	1 21 91 35 8	8 24 6 3	6	1 2	24 475 1005 286 22
TOTAL	•	5	31	179	451	<u>599</u>	337	156	41	10	3	1812

	LENGTI	GROUP :	275 to 28	4 mm. (1	0 13/16	to 11 3/	/16 in.)				
				DOR	SAL ARCE	HEIGHT					
DIAGONAL BREADTH	mm. 64 & Less	65-68	69-72	73-76	77-80	81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96	97-100	TOTAL
mm. in.	in. 28/16 & Less	2 9/16- 2 11/16	2 12/16- 2 13/16	2 19/16	3 1/16 3 2/16	3 3/16- 3 5/16	3 6/16- 3 7/16	3 8/16- 3 10/16			
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16	1	1 1 7 2	2 19 14 12 1	2 43 147 64 11	1 55 197 123 10 1	1 40 133 90 11 2	14 67 45 8 1	6 16 9 4	6 2 1	1	8 178 619 347 46 4
TOTAL	2	11	78	267	387	277	135	35	9	1	1202
	LENGT	H CROUP	285 to 2	94 mm.	(11 4/16	to 11 9	/16 in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16		3 3	4 14 9 1	1 3 37 29 9 1	1 5 43 53 14 1	7 30 54 19 2	1 13 19 11 1	1 4 5 3 1	4 1 1	3	2 21 151 173 58 6 411
	LENGT	TH CROUP	295 to 3	04 mm.	(11 10/1	6 to 12	in.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16			1 2° 1	3 4 2	1 6 15 10	5 7 3 2	3 6 6 4	4 2	1		1 19 38 24 6
TOTAL			4	9	32	17	19	6	1		88
	LENGI	H GROUP	305 to 3	14 mm.	(12 to 1	2 6/16 1	n.)				
84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16 90-95 3 9/16-3 12/16 96-101 3 13/16-4 102-107 4 - 4 3/16 108-113 4 4/16-4 7/16 114-119 4 8/16-4 11/16 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16					1 1	2 2 1 5	1	1		1	3 2 7 .1

BREADTH OF INSTEP

GENERAL - These dimensions were measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 87). The breadth of the instep was measured in the plane of the junction of the foot and leg and includes the portion of the sole which curves upward in the hollow of the arch (x + y). The proportion of the total breadth in contact with the ground is x/x + y; it was estimated to the nearest 25 percent. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 1 1/16 in. for instep breadth, and the great majority have 50% or less of that breadth in contact with the ground (Fig. 88A). The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects, and the majority of the Negroes have 50% or more of the instep breadth in contact with the ground (Fig. 88 & 88A, Table 43).

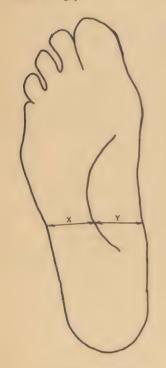


Figure 87
Breadth of Instep

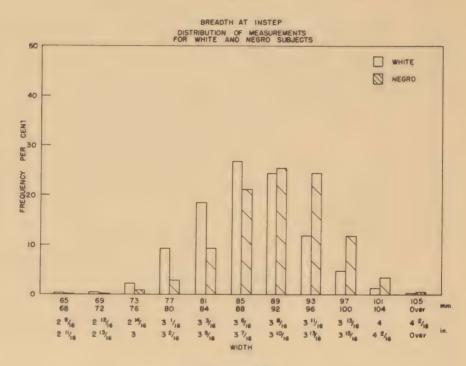


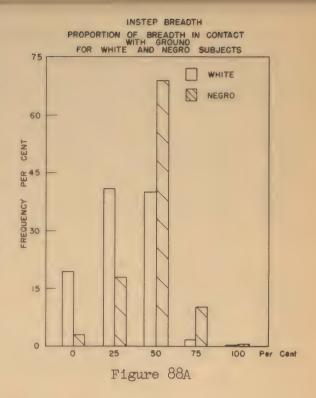
Figure 88

TABLE 43 BREADIH OF INSTEP

		WHITE	NEGRO					
No.	Subjects	5561	1200					
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.				
Mean	87.7	3 7/16	91.2	3 9/16				
100% range	66-110	2 10/16 - 4 5/16	74-110	2 15/16 - 4 5/16				
98% range	74-101	2 15/16 - 4	78-103	3 1/16 - 4 1/16				
95% range	76-98	3 - 3 14/16	80-101	3 2/16 - 4				

CORRELATIONS - Both instep breadth and the proportion of the breadth in contact with the ground correlate in a measure with foot breadth, although poorly, if at all, with foot length. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with variety of instep breadths. (Tables 44 & 45).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements of instep breadth was found to be -0.2 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 1.7 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 89. In 57% of the estimates of the proportion of the total breadth in contact with the ground, the duplicate estimates were identical, while in 41.5% they differed by one 25 percentile grouping.



BREADTH OF INSTEP DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 193 SUBJECTS

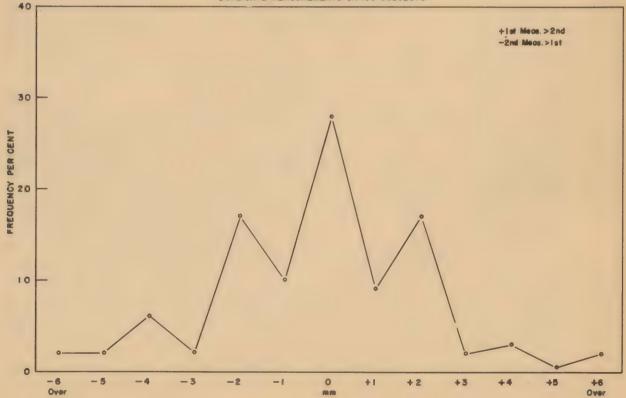


Figure 89

TABLE 114 CORRELATION BETWEEN BREADTH AT INSTEP AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) BREADTH AT INSTEP													
						READIA	AT THE	E		T		3.05	
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	mm. 65-68	69-72	73-76	77-80	81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96	97-100	101-104	105 - 0ver	TOTAL
		in. 2 9/16- 2 11/16	2 12/16	2 14/16	3 1/16-	3 3/16-	3 6/16-	3 8/16-	3 11/16	3 13/16	4"	4 2/16	
mm.	in.	2 11/16	2 /13/16	3"	3 2/16	3 5/16	3 7/16	B 10/16	3 13/16	B 15/16	4 2/16	& Over	
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.				1	1							2
96-101	3 13/16-4"				1	2					1		3
102-107	4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16												1
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.												
	,				2	3	1						6
	TOTAL									* * * * * * * *			
		LENGT	H GROUP	235 to	244 mm	1. (9 4/	16 to 9	10/16	in.)		y-1		
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16			5	1								6
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4"	2	1 2	3 7	10 16	6	5	2					27 45
102-107	4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16			2		ĺ	í	5					9
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16.												
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16									• • • • • •			
	TOTAL	2	3	17	27	55	9	7					87
		LEN	GTH CRO	UP 245	to 254 :	mm. (9	10/16 t	o 10 in	.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3-8/16				2								2
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4"	1	1 4	18 18	<u>32</u> 90	23	6	3		1			84
102-107	4"-4 3/16		1	4	14	106 29	73 48	32 26	6			1	326 128
108-113	4 8/16-4 11/16.			1	1 2	2	3	1	2	1			11
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.	• • • • • • • • • •										• • • • • •	
	TOTAL	1	6	41	141	160	130	62	10	2		1	554
		LENGT	H GROUP	255 to	264 mm	. (10 1	/16 to	10 6/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16						1						1
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4"	1	1	11 34	<u>26</u> 122	18	8 209	2 61				• • • • • • •	66
102-107	4"-4 3/16			6	35	222	204	152	34	7	1	• • • • • • •	664 559
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.			1	6	8	15	30	16	7	1		83 5
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.		• • • • • •		• • • • • •			• • • • • •		• • • • • •		• • • • • •	
	TOTAL	1	4	52	189	369	437	246	61	17	2		1378
		LENGTH	GROUP :	265 to 2	274 mm.	(10 7/	16 to 10	13/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4"	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		2	6	12 146	4						24
102-107	4"-4 3/16		1	6 3	68 47	156	162 319	73 346	108	21			472 1001
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.				2	12	68	93	73	32	5 4		285 22
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.			• • • • • •		• • • • • •							
	TOTAL		2	11	123	327	<u>555</u>	518	198	61	9	• • • • • •	1804

			LENGIE	GROUP	275 to	284 mm.	(10 13	/16 to	11 3/16	in.)				
						BI	READIH A	T INSTE	EP .					
DIAC	GONAL BREADTH	mm.	65-68	69-72	73-76	77-80	81-84	85-88	89-92	93-96	97-100	101-104	105- 0ver	TOTAL
mm.	in.	in.	2 9/16- 2 11/16	2 12/16 2 13/16	2 14/16 3"	3 1/16- 3 2/16	3 3/16- 3 5/16	3 6/16- 3 7/16	38/16- 310/16	3 11/16 3 13/16	3 13/16 3 15/16	4" 4 2/16	4 2/16 & Over	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.		1	1	5	2 19 12 1	3 45 70 15 1	2 54 187 48 2 1	41 229 102 12	14 93 111 15 1	24 59 12	1 10 3 2	1	8 -178 618 346 46 4
			LENGI	H GROUP	285 to	294 mm	. (11 4	/16 to	11 9/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16													
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.				1	2	1 4 8 4	5 39 17 1	7 56 53 5	1 3 41 54 23 3	7 35 19	2 15 10 2		2 21 156 179 58 6
	TOTAL				1	5	17	62	121	125	62	29		422
		1	LEN	GTH GRO	UP 295	to 304	mm. (11	10/16	to 12 i	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.						1	 3 1	8 8 1	6 22 13	1 3 3	1 3 4	 3 1	1 19 38 24 6
	TOTAL						2	4	17	41	8	12	4	88
			LEN	GTH GRO	UP 305	to 314	mm. (12	to 12	6/16 in	.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4* 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.		3						1	1 2	1	1	2	3 2 7 1
	TOTAL		3						1	3	3	1	2	13

TABLE 45 CORRELATION BETWEEN PROPORTION OF INSTEP BREADTH IN CONTACT WITH GROUND AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) PROPORTION OF INSTEP BREADTH IN CONTACT WITH GROUND DIAGONAL TOTAL Percent BREADTH 0 100 25 50 75 mm. in. 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16. 84-89 90-95 2 3 13/16-4..... 96-101 3 4-4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16. 102-107 1 108-113 114-119 120-125 2 6 TOTAL LENGTH CROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16. 84-89 1 14 14 6 26 3 26 45 9 9/16-3 12/16. 90-95 3 13/16-4..... 4-4 3/16..... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 4 12/16-415/16. 16 96-101 15 102-107 2 108-113 114-119 120-125 86 TOTAL 25 34 27 LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16... 28 9/16-3 12/16. 82 90-95 29 70 18 3 13/16-4..... 4-4 3/16..... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16. 138 51 113 96-101 <u>52</u> 102-107 22 3 108-113 11 3 114-119 3 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL 125 226 186 551 LENGTH GROUP 255 to 264 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 84-89 3 5/16-3 8/16.. 28 270 237 23 3 9/16-3 12/16. 90-95 20 66 663 558 83 5 96-101 3 13/16-4..... 156 10 227 4-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16.. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 102-107 8 93 220 108-113 16 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. 282 TOTAL 562 511 1376 LENGTH CROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.) 3 5/16-3 8/16... 3 9/16-3 12/16. 84-89 90-95 15 109 24 3 13/16-4..... 4-4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16. 202 403 156 96-101 472 102-107 179 401 20 1003 108-113 153 12 286 31 114-119 3 22 120-125 4 12/16-415/16. 714 1807 TOTAL 337 724 32

DIAGONAL	Percent	PRO	PROPORTION OF INSTEP BREADTH IN CONTACT WITH GROUND							
BREADTH	rendent	0	25 .	50	75	100	TOTAL			
mm. 84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	in. 3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.	2 60 124 54 3 2	2 71 2 <u>42</u> 122 14	3 45 235 164 28	1 2 16 7	1	8 178 618 347 46			
	TOTAL	245	451	477	27	1	1201			
		LENGTE CRO	TUP 285 to 294 m	m. (11 4/16 to	11 9/16 in.)					
34-89	3 5/16-3 8/16									
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.	1 6 36 29 5	1 8 62 63 16 3	7 52 80 <u>35</u> 2	7 7 2		2 21 157 179 58 6			
	TOTAL	78	153	176	16		423			
		LENGTH	CROUP 295 to 30	4 mm. (11 10/16	to 12 in.)	1				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16.	1 3 4 1	6 15 1 6	9 17 21 <u>47</u>	2 1		1 18 38 24 6			
		LENGTH	CROUP 305 to 31	4 mm. (12 to 12	6/16 in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16.	1 1 1	1 2	1 1 4 1			3 2 7 1			

INSTEP GIRTH

CENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 90). The plane in which this measurement was taken was that of the junction of the foot and leg; however, as the photograph shows, slippage of the tape below the reference mark occurred not infrequently. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 2 1/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 91, Table 46).

CORRELATIONS - Instep girth correlates moderately well with both length and breadth of the foot. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements however, such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of instep girths (Table 47).



DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate measurements was found to be -0.7 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regard to sign was 3.9 mm. The difficulty encountered in accurately placing the measuring tape led to the wide scatter of differences between duplicate measurements seen in Fig. 92.

Figure 90 - Instep Girth

Table 46
Instep Girth

No. Subjects	WHITE 557	NECRO 1200				
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.		
Mean	258.3	10 3/16	260.6	10 4/16		
100% range	218-305	8 9/16 - 12	223-308	8 13/16 - 12 2/16		
98% 11	233-286	9 3/16 - 11 4/16	235-290	9 4/16 - 11 7/16		
95% "	237-281	9 5/16 - 11 1/16	238-285	9 6/16 - 11 4/16		

INSTEP GIRTH DISTRIBUTION OF MEASUREMENTS FOR WHITE AND NEGRO SUBJECTS

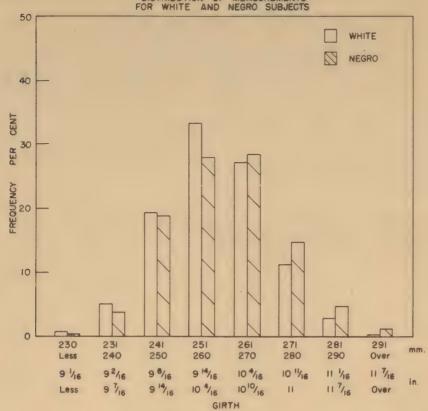


Figure 91

INSTEP GIRTH DISTRIBUTION OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS ON 199 SUBJECTS

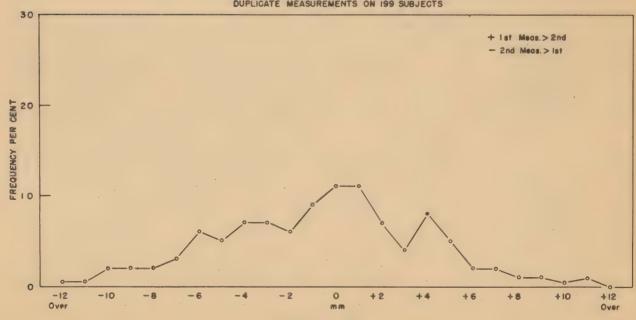


Figure 92

TABLE 47 CORRELATION BETWEEN INSTEP GIRTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

IMNGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)											
						INSTEP C	IRTH				
DIAG	ONAL BREADTH	mm.	230-Less	231-240	241-250	251-260	261-270	271-280	281-290	291-0ver	TOTAL
		in.	2 1/16 & Less	9 2/16-9 7/16	9 8/16-	9 14/16-	10 4/16-	10 10/16	11 1/16-	11 7/16 & Over	TOTAL
mm.	in.										
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 11/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16.			1	1	1					2 3 1
	TOTAL			1	3	2.					6
			LENGTH	CROUP 235	to 244	mm. (9 4/1	6 to 9 10/	16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.		5 1 5	1 9 12 2	12 22 3	3 6 1	2	1			6 27 <u>45</u> 9
	TOTAL		11	24	37	10	14	1			87
LENGTH CROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.)											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-312/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-415/16.		1 16 7	26 68 5 1	1 33 140 38 2	9 98 59 1	13 25 2	1 2 1			2 84 326 128 11 3
	TOTAL		24	100	214	172	40	4			554
			LENGTH	GROUP 25	5 to 264	mm. (10 1	/16 to 10	6/16 in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-312/16. 3 13/16-4 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-411/16. 4 12/16-415/16.		2 1 1	18 80 9 1	31 288 110 6	1 14 240 269 27	1 52 149 36 1	3 20 11 3	1 2 1 1	1	1 66 665 560 83 5
	TOTAL		4	108	435	<u>551</u>	239	37	5	1	1380
LENGTH CROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.)											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16. 3 9/16-312/16. 3 13/16-4 4-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16. 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.		1	2 33 6 1	1 <u>5</u> 1 <u>51</u> 122 6 3	5 212 <u>418</u> 62 3	1 70 373 <u>126</u> 3	9 82 76 I	3 14 5	1	24 475 1005 286 22
	TOTAL		3	42	297	700	573	174	22	1	1812
		-									

LENGTH CROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 1n.)

			THOUSE I	001 21) 0	O 204 IIII	. (10 1)/1	.6 to .11 3/	10 111.)				
INSTEP GIRTH												
DIAGONAL BREADTH		mm.	230-Less	231-240	241-250	251-260	261-270	271-280	281-290	291-0ver	TOTAL	
		in.	2 1/16 & Less	9 2/16-9 7/16	9 8/16- 914/16	9 14/16-	10 4/16-	10 10/16-	11 1/16-	11 7/16 & Over	TOTAL	
mm.	in.											
90-95 3 9 96-101 3 13 102-107 4-4 108-113 4 4 114-119 4 8	/16-3 12/16. 3/16-4 3/16			2 6 3 1	4 39 37 5	1 83 219 47	38 276 147 15	1 12 75 115 21 2	9 31 9	1	8 178 619 346 46 4	
TOTA	AI			12	85	350	477	226	50	1	1201	
	LENGTH CROUP 285 to 294 mm. (11 4/16 to 11 9/16 in.)											
84-89 3 5	/16-3 8/16.											
90-95 3 9, 96-101 3 1; 102-107 4-4 108-113 4 4, 114-119 4 8,	/16-3 12/16. 3/16-4				2 5	1 9 35 10 1	8 77 63 5	1 2 33 77 28 3	7 28 23 2	2 1 1	2 21 157 180 58 6	
TOTA	AL				7	56	<u>153</u>	144	60	4	424	
		<u> </u>	LENGTH	CROUP 295	to 304	mm. (11 10	/16 to 12	in.)				
84-89 3 5	/16-3 8/16.											
90-95 3 9 96-101 3 13 102-107 4-4 108-113 4 4, 114-119 4 8	/16-3. 12/16. 3/16-4 3/16	• • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 2	10 14	3 16 11 1	4 6 10 3	2 3 2	1 19 38 24 6	
TOTA	AL			• • • • • • • •		3	24	<u>31</u>	23	7	88	
			LENGTH	CEROUP 30	5 to 314	mm. (12 t	0 12 6/16 :	in.)				
90-95 3 9/ 96-101 3 1: 102-107 :4-4 108-113 4 4, 114-119 4 8, 120-125 4 12	3/16/ 16-4 7/16. /16-4 11/16. /16-4 15/16.						1	2 2 4	1	3	3 2 7 1	
TOTA	AI						1	8	1	3	13	

GENERAL - This dimension was measured from a photograph of the sole as illustrated (Fig. 93). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 10/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 94, Table 48).



Figure 93
Heel Breadth

CORRELATIONS - Heel breadth correlates to a moderate degree with both length and breadth of the foot. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given length and/or breadth of the foot may be associated with a wide variety of heel breadths (Table 49).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - The algebraic mean of the difference between duplicate measurements was found to be +0.2 mm., and the absolute mean difference without regards to sign was 1.4 mm. The range of differences is shown in Fig. 95.

TABLE 48
HEEL BREADTH

No. Su	bjects	NECRO 1197			
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.	
Mean	69.6	2 12/16	72.6	2 14/16	
100% range	49-87	1 15/16 - 3 7/16	60-86	2 6/16 - 3 6/16	
98% range	62-78	2 7/16 - 3 1/16	64-81	2 8/16 - 3 3/16	
95% range	62-77	2 7/16 - 3 1/16	65-80	2 9/16 - 3 2/16	

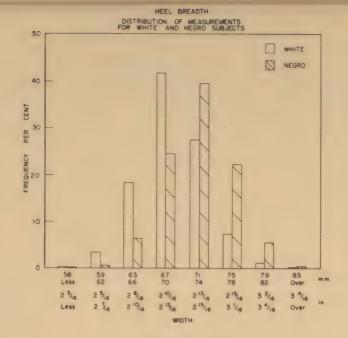


Figure 94

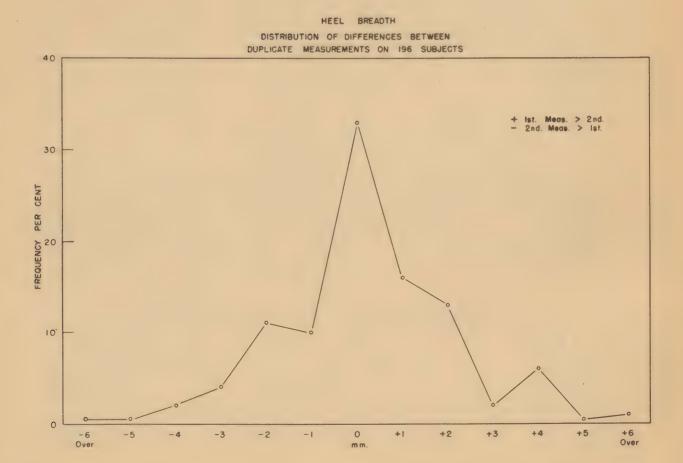


Figure 95

TABLE 49 CORRELATION RETWEEN HEEL BREADTH AND LENGTH AND EREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)										-	
					HEEL BRE	EADTH					
DL	AGONAL EREADTH	mm. 58- Less	59-62	63-66	67-70	71-74	75-78	79-82	83 -0ver	TOTAL	
mm.	in.	in. 2 3/16 & Less	2 5/16- 2 7/16	2 8/16-2 10/16	2 10/16 2 12/16	2 13/16 2 15/16	2 15/16 3 1/16	3 2/16 3 4/16	3 4/16 & Over		
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16		1		2					2 3 1	
	TOTAL		1	1,	14					6	
	LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.)										
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.		6 1 10	16 23 3	8 11 2	2 1 4				6 27 <u>45</u> 9	
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16 TOTAL		17	42	21	7				87	
LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.)											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	l i	1 24 27 2	1 40 132 29 4	17 131 73 3 1	2 31 24 2	3 2 1	1		2 84 326 128 11 3	
	TOTAL	2	55	206	225	59	6	• • • • • • • •		554	
		LENGTE	CEROUP 255	to 264 mm	. (10 1/16	6 to 10 6/3	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.	1	10 41 7 2	34 235 86 7	1 21 303 303 303 36	80 135 30 4	4 27 8 1		1	1 65 664 559 83 5	
	TOTAL	. 1	60	362	664	249	40		1	1377	
LENGTE GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.)											
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16	1	5 31 10	12 126 136 8 1	5 219 481 89 4	2 86 322 135 9	9 50 46 2	2 6 6	1	24 473 1002 284 22	
	TOTAL	2	46	283	708	554	107	14	1	1805	

		LENGTH	CROUP 275	to 284 mm	. (10 13/16	5 to 11 3/	16 in.)			
					HEEL BRI	EADTH				
DIAG	ONAL BREADTH	mm. 58- Less	59-62	63-66	67-70	71-74	75-78	79-82	83-0ver	TOTAL
nm.	in.	in. 2 3/16 & Less	2 5/16- 2 7/16	2 8/16-2 10/16	2 10/16 2 12/16	2 13/16 2 15/16	2 15/16 3 1/16	3 2/16 3 4/16	3 4/16 & Over	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		2 11 1	2 29 61 13	2 94 281 86 4	2 39 224 153 20	4 49 75 19 2	1 2 18 3 1	1	8 178 619 346 46
#E0-#E)	TOTAL		15	105	<u>467</u>	439	149	25	1	1201
		T.RNCT	H GROUP 285	to 2011 m	m (17 4/16		16 in)		*,	
		111101		00 274 24		7 00 == 77	10 111.)		*:	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 17/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16		• • • • • • • • • • •	4 9 5 2	2 10 72 41 2	7 61 86 25 3	15 39 21	8 5 3	3	2 21 157 179 58 6
	TOTAL		1 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20	127	182	75	16	3	423
		LEN	GTH GROUP 2	95 to 304	mm. (11 10	/16 to 12	in.)			
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16				1 5 7 1	10 17 7 1	3 11 10 2	1 1 5 3	1 1	1 19 38 24 6
	TOTAL		• • • • • • • • • •	1	14	<u>35</u>	26	10	2	88
	LENGTH GROUP 305-to 314 mm. (12 to 12 6/16 in.)									
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16					1 2 3	2	2 1		3 2 7 1

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 96). A graded series of aluminum templates was approximated to the posterior curvature of the heel, in the sagittal plane, for description of the complex curvilinear shapes in the region of the heel and the insertion of the Achilles tendon. Fig. 97 shows the variety of shapes encountered among both the white and Negro subjects, while in Fig. 98 may be seen the composite shape limits of selected percentages of the population. The calcaneal protuberances of the Negroes and white subjects are seen to be of approximately the same shape. The popular belief that the calcaneal protuberance is greater among Negroes than among whites appears to be illusory and is to be attributed to the more marked anterior indentation of the curvature superior to the oscalcis in the former group.



Figure 96
Posterior Heel Contour

It is noted in the section on clinical examinations that irregularities of heel shape with local prominences and bulges for the most part lateral to the sagittal plane, are far more frequently encountered among whites than among Negroes. On the other hand, the variety of basic shapes is greater among Negroes. It was the consensus of the medical officers who examined these troops that symmetrical yet bizarre heel contours were often noted among Negroes, while among the whites homogeneity of contour with a greater degree of asymmetry was more characteristic.

CORRELATIONS - The posterior heel contour correlates poorly, if at all, with length and breadth of the foot. There is a pronounced scatter of shapes such that a given length and/or breadth of the foot may be associated with a wide variety of heel contours (Table 50).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS - Upon duplicate examination of the heel contours, it was found that the separate template selections were in agreement in 64.3% of the cases, differed by one gradation in 25.7%, and by more than one gradation in 10.0% of the cases.

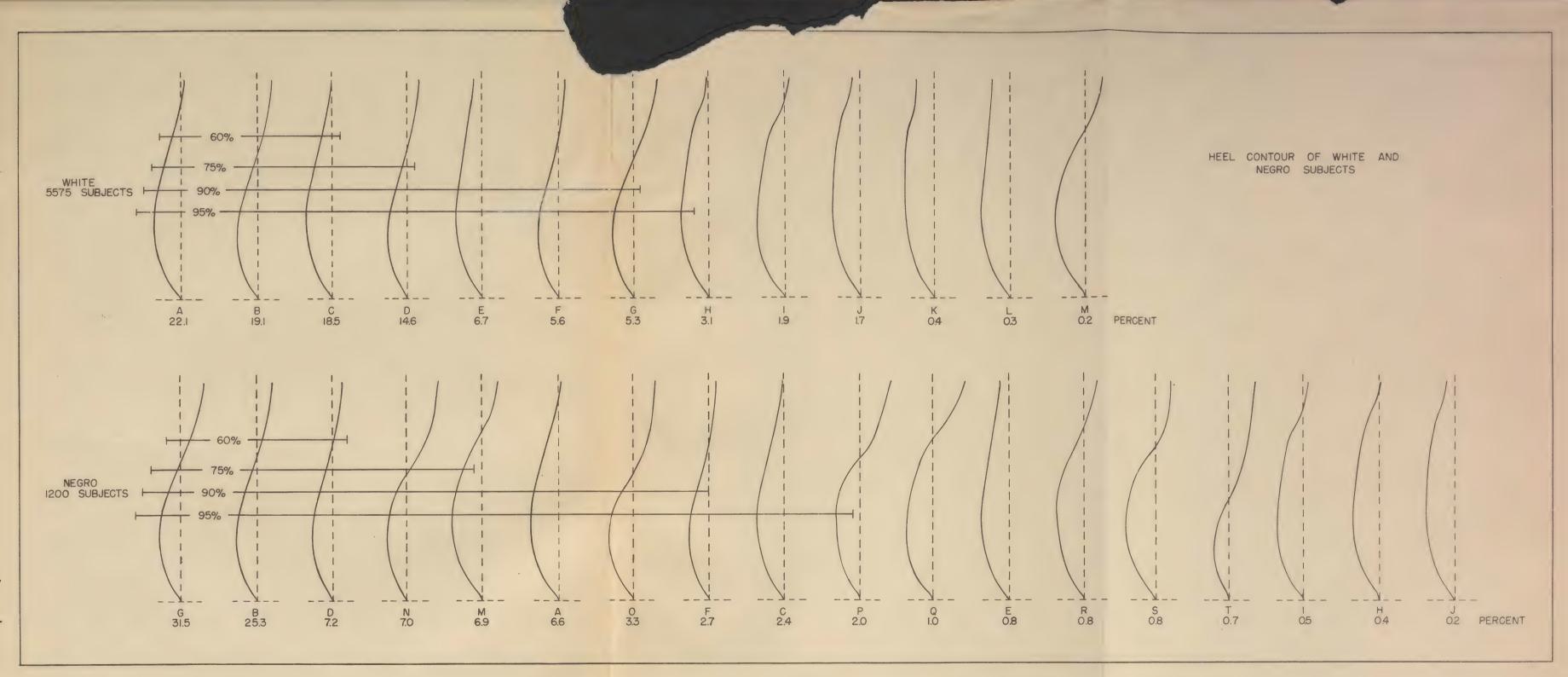
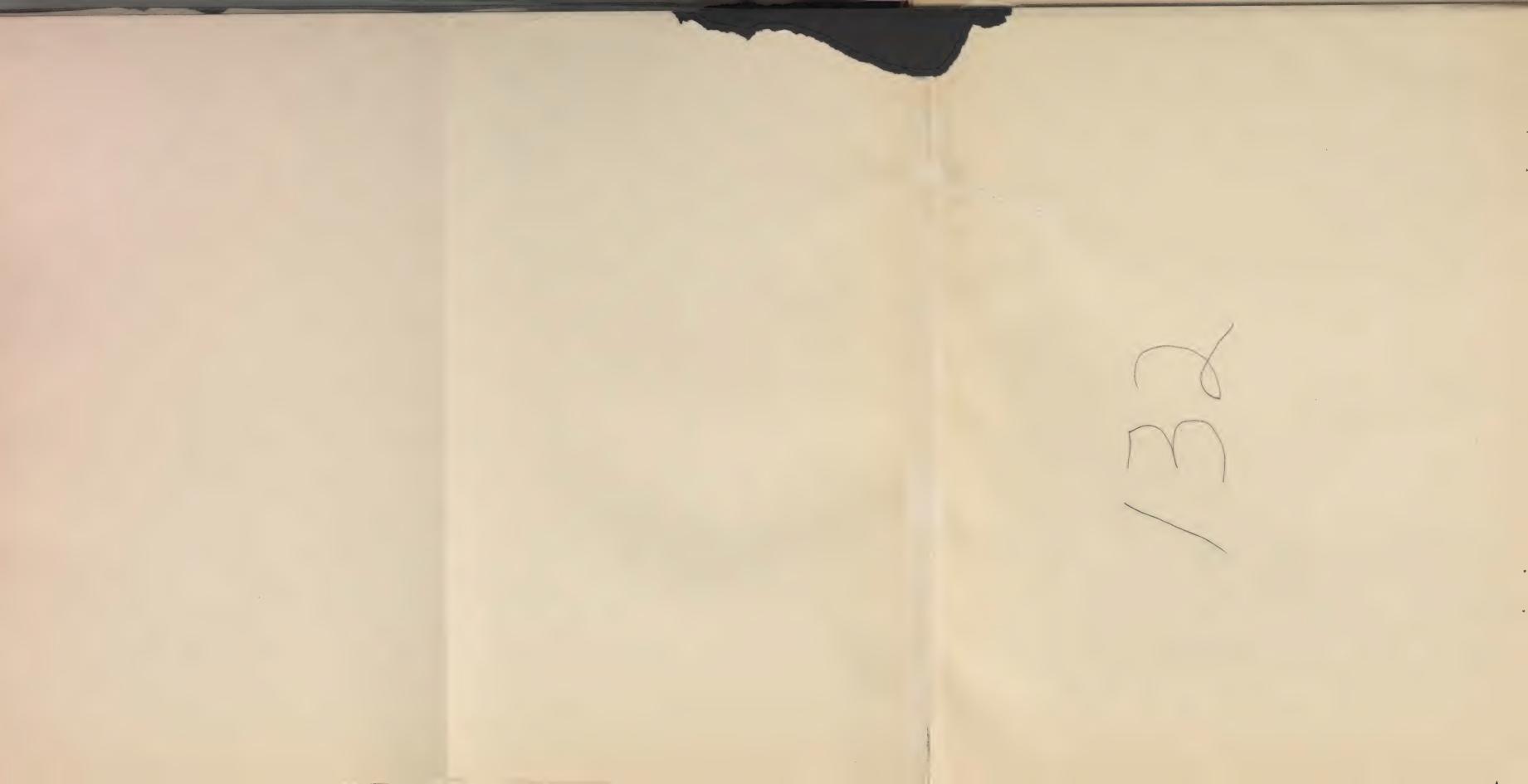


Figure 97



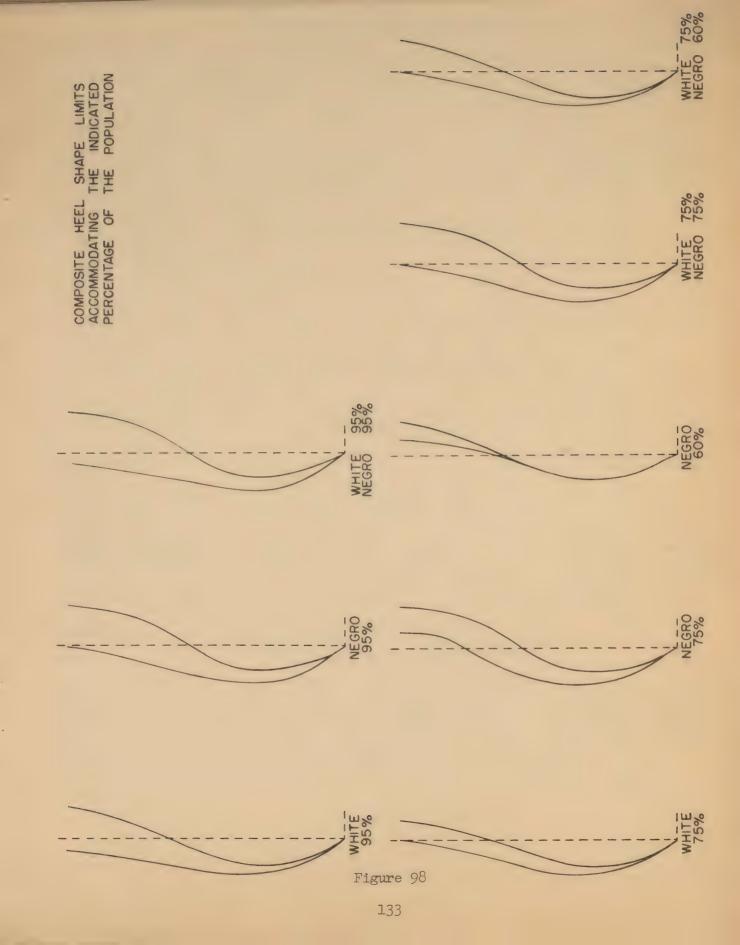


TABLE 50 CORRELATION BETWEEN POSTERIOR HEEL CONTOUR AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.) POSTERIOR HEEL CONTOUR TOTAL DIAGONAL BREADTH mm. in. 5/16-3 8/16... 84-89 90-95 9/16-3 12/16... 13/16-4..... 96-101 4 -4 3/16..... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 102-107 108-113 114-119 4 12/16-4 15/16. 120-125 TOTAL.... LENGTH CROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.) 84-89 5/16-3 8/16... 至 9/16-3 12/16.. 90-95 13/16-4 96-101 5 15/10-4 4 -4 3/16..... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 4 12/16-4 15/16. 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125 TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.) 5/16-3 8/16... 9/16-3 12/16.. 84-89 62 1 2 90-95 56 128 14 13/16-4..... 96-101 -4 3/16..... 102-107 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16.. 108-113 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 255 to 264 mm. (10 1/16 to 10 6/16 in.) 5/16-3 8/16... 9/16-3 12/16.. 84-89 90-95 133 118 13 558 82 13/16-4..... 96-101 4 -4 3/16... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL.... LENGTH GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.) 5/16-3 8/16... 9/16-3 12/16.. 84-89 90-95 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16.... 4 4/16-4 7/16... 4 8/16-4 11/16... 197 53 208 64 53 14 144 96-101 68 53 5 102-107 284 108-113 114-119 4 12/16-4 15/16. 120-125 TOTAL....

LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)									1 3/16	in.)				
						POST	ERIOR	HEEL CO	NTOUR					mom a T
mm.	GONAL BREADTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	TOTAL
84-89														
90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16			2	3			1	1		1 6	2		8 178
96-101 102-107	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16	2	34	40 93 56	170	19	83	31	10 46	3	11	22	1 15	614
108-113 114-119	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16	1	15	7	100	12	31	72	33	2	3	11 2	5 2	341
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.			1		2					1			4
	TOTAL	3	63	198	330	38	147	229	94	6	23	37	23	1191
		I	ENGTH G	ROUP 28	5 to 29	4 mm.	(11 4/	16 to 1	1 19/16	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16													
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16			2	6	1	3	14	1 3				1	1 21
102-107	4 -4 3/16		11	22	17	3	15	30	12			8	3 6	156
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16		3	32 7 1	58 21 1	3	23	22	19 3 1			3	2	179 57
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.					,		2			1			6
	TOTAL	1	19	64	133	8	47	69	33	1	8	19	12	420
			LENGTH	GROUP	295 to	304 mm	. (11	10/16 t	o 12 in	.)			1	
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16													
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16						_							1
102-107	4 -4 3/16			5 3			5	5 5				1		19
134-119	4 8/16-4 11/16			3	11		1	5	1		1	1	1	37 24 6
1.:0-125					3		•••••							
,	TOTAL		3	11	35	1	6	16	8		3	3	1	87
LENGTH GROUP 305 to 314 mm. (12 to 12 6/16 in.)														
34 - 09	3 5/16-3 8/16													
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4													
102-107	4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16							1	1					3 2
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.			1	-			1	2		1			7
220 12)					1.		1	2	7		1			
	TOTAL	000000		2	4		Τ.	2	2		+			13

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 99). 98% of the white population is included within a range of 3 13/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those of the white subjects (Fig. 100, Table 51).

correlations - Diagonal ankle girth correlates moderately well with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given length and/or breadth of the foot may be associated with a wide variety of ankle girths (Table 52).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS The algebraic mean of the differences between duplicate
measurements was found to be
-0.7 mm., and the absolute mean
difference without regard to
sign was 5.0 mm. The difficulty encountered in accurately
placing the tape on the foot
led to the wide scatter of differences between duplicate
measurements seen in Fig. 101.



Figure 99. Ankle Girth

TABLE 51 DIAGONAL ANKLE GIRTH

No. Su	lbjects	NEGRO 1200				
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.		
Mean	344.1	13 9/16	349.9	13 13/16		
100% range	292-398	11 8/16 - 16 11/16	303-405	11 15/16 - 16 15/16		
98% range	309-381	12 3/16 - 16	314-388	12 6/16 - 16 4/16		
95% range	314-374	12 6/16 - 14 12/16	318-382	12 8/16 - 16 1/16		

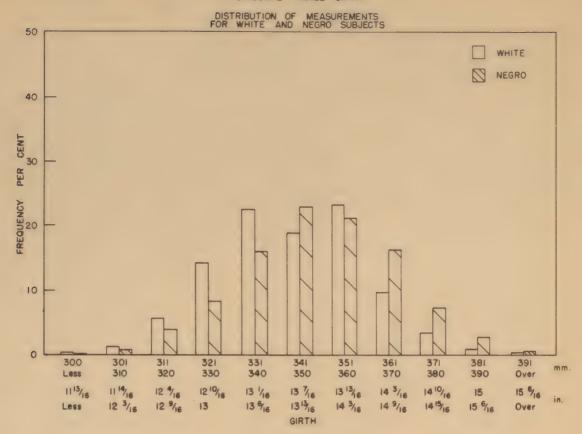


Figure 100

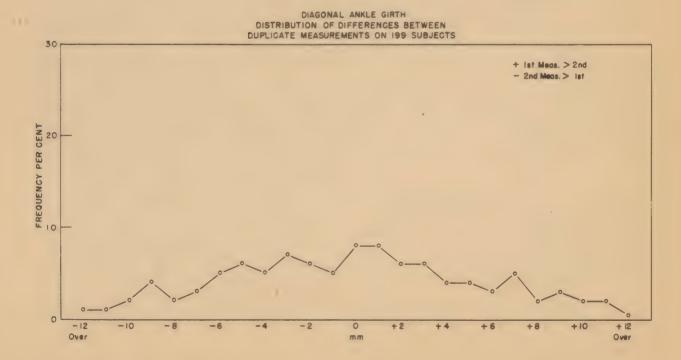


Figure 101

TABLE 52 CORRELATION BETWEEN DIAGONAL ANKLE GIRTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

		LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to : 1/16 in.)											
					DI	AGONAL	ANKLE C	FIRTH	,				
DIAC	GONAL BREADTH	mm. 300- Less	301- 310	311- 320	321- 330	351- 340	341- 350	351- 360	361- 370	371- 380	381-	391- Over	TOTAL
mm .	in.	in. 11 13/16 & Less	11 14/16	12 4/16	12 10/16	13 1/16	13 7/16 13 13/16	13 13/16 14 3/16	14 3/16 14 9/16	1410/16	16" 16 6/16	16 6/16 & Over	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16		1		1	1							2 3 1
114-119 120-125	4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL		2	1	1	2							6
	101111111111111111111111111111111111111						126 1 6	20/26	. \				
		LENGT	H GROUP	235 to	244 mm	1. (9 4/	16 to 9	10/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16.		12									2	6 27 <u>45</u> 9
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.	3	20	<u>34</u>	22	14	2					2	87
LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.)													
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16.		1	28 98 17 1	1 34 122 46 3 2	6 77 <u>48</u> 4	1 11 13 1	3 3 1	1				2 84 326 128 11 3
	TOTAL	3	29	144	208	135	27	7	1				554
		LENGT	H GROUP	255 to	264 mm	1. (10 1	/16 to	10 6/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16		10			1 23 240 226 27	2 98 153 <u>34</u> 2	20 49 13 2	4 3	1	1		1 66 <u>665</u> 560 83 5
200 200	TOTAL		12	107		517	289	84	7	1	1		1380
LENGTH GROUP 265 to 274 mm. (10 7/16 to 10 13/16 in.)													
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16			1 16 9	6 78 81 3	161 261 44 2	8 160 380 103 6	48 227 90 2	11 43 36 8	1 4 10 3			24 475 1005 286 22
120-125	1 1	1											

LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)													
						IAGONAL							
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	mm. 300	- 301- 88 310	311- 320	321- 330	331- 340	341- 350	351- 360	361- 370	371- 380	381- 390	391- 0ver	TOTAL
mm.	in.		3/161114/1 ess 12 3/1	612 4/16								16 6/16 & Over	
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.			1 2	2 10 7 2	36 58 18	1 71 189 56 2	1 40 225 130 14 2	18 120 103 21 2	2 17 34 7	1 3 2	1	8 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 3	21	116	319	412	264	60	6	1	1202
		71	ENGTH GROU	P 285 to	294 1	n. (11 4	/16 to	11 9/16	in.)				
84-89 90-95. 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	5 5/16-3 8/16 5 9/16-3 12/16. 5 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.					2 7 1	1 5 29 12 1	2 50 47 11	4 50 71 17 2	1 1 16 37 18 2	11 8 1	1 1 3	2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL					10	48	117	144	75	24	6	424
			LENGTH GRO	OUP 295	to 304	mm. (11	10/16	to 12 1	n.)	<u> </u>			
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16.									0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4" 4"-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.						2	2 3 3	6 12 5 1.	1 7 14 7 1	6 5 3	······································	1 19 38 24 6
					1	(10						-	
LENGTH GROUP 305 to 314 mm. (12 to 12 6/16 in.)													
84-69 90-95 96-101 102-107 103-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16. 3 13/16-4" 4 "-4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16. 4 12/16-4 15/16.								1	1	2 3	3 1	3 2 7 1
	TOTAL			• • • • • • •					1	3	5	4	13

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 102). The reference mark on the posterior aspect of the leg, 65 mm. above the ground was chosen arbitrarily. 98% of the white subjects is included within a range of 1 8/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be larger than those for the white subjects. (Fig. 103, Table 53).

CORRELATIONS - Ankle length correlates only moderately well with foot length, and poorly, if at all, with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of ankle lengths (Table 54).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS The algebraic mean of the
differences between duplicate measurements was found
to be -0.1 mm., and the
absolute mean difference
without regard to sign was
1.5 mm. The range of
differences is shown in
Fig. 104.



Figure 102
Ankle Length

TABLE 53

ANKLE LENGTH

No. Su	ibjects	NECRO 1200			
	mm.	in.	mm.	in.	
Mean	111.3	4 6/16	113.7	4 8/16	
100% range	87-139	3 7/16 - 5 8/16	95-139	3 12/16 - 5 8/16	
98% range	97-127	3 13/16- 5	99-131	3 14/16 - 5 3/16	
95% range	99-124	3 14/16- 4 14/16	101-128	4 - 5 1/16	

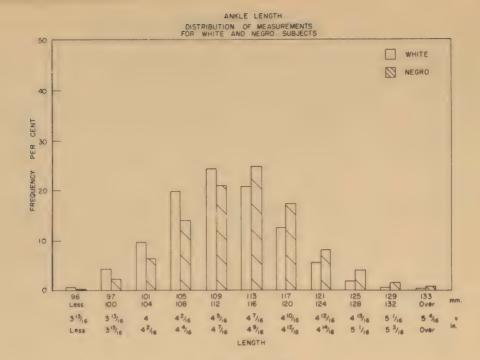


Figure 103

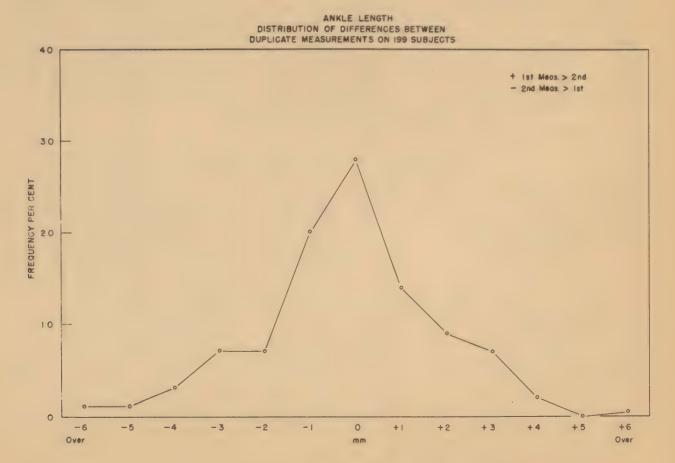


Figure 104

TABLE 54 CORRELATION ENTWEEN ANKLE LENGTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

LENGTH GROUP 225 to 234 mm. (8 14/16 to 9 3/16 in.)													
		26					LENGIH					133 &	T
DIAG	ONAL BREADTH	mm. 96- Less						117-120				Over	1 4
nm.	in.	in.3 13/16 & Less	3 13/16- 3 15/16	4"-	4 3/16-	4 5/16- 4 7/16		4 10/16- 4 12/16		4 15/16 5 1/16			
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4	2		2									3
102-107	4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16					1							1
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.												
	TOTAL	3		2		1							6
LENGTH GROUP 235 to 244 mm. (9 4/16 to 9 10/16 in.)													
01 00	= = 10 (= 0 10 (1.										6
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16	2 4	10	6	5	2							27
96-101	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16	11	20	13	2								9
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.												
120-125	TOTAL	17	<u>38</u>	22	8	2							87
	LENGTH GROUP 245 to 254 mm. (9 10/16 to 10 in.)												
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16	5	30	32	14	1	2						84
96-101	3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16	7 2	77 14	116 29	94 58	26 18	5	2	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •		326 128
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16		1	2	3	1		2			• • • • • • •		11 3
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16,	14	122	182	169	50	13	4					554
		LEING.	TH GROUP 2)) to 20	54 mm. (.	1/10	.0 10 6/	10 in.,					
84-89 90-95	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16		9	23	20	13	1						1 66
96-101 102-107	3 13/16-4 ······	4	43 11	2 <u>3</u> 1 <u>3</u> 7 8 <u>3</u>	270 197	170	31 69	10	2				665 560
108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16		3	6	17	32	21	4		1			83
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16.												
44	TOTAL	4	66	249	505	403	125	25	5	1	• • • • • • •	• • • • •	1380
		LENGT	GROUP 26	5 to 271	+ mm. (10	7/16 to	10 13/	16 in.)					
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												• • • • •
90-95 96-101	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4	1	4	3 30 42	120	181	114	24	1	• • • • • • •			475
102-107	4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16	• • • • • • • • •	3	14	198 36 2	359 91 3	298 91 7	88 52 6	15 11 2	1 1 2	· · · · · ·		1005 286 22
108-113	4 8/16-4 11/16												
114-119	4 8/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16.												

	LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)												
						ANKLE	LENGTH						T
DIAC	CONAL BREADTH	mm. 96- Less	97-100	101-104	105-108	109-112	113-116	117-120	121-124	125-128	129-132	133 & Over	O T A
mm.	in.	in. 3 13/16 & Less	3 13/16- 3 15/16	4"- 4 2/16	4 3/16- 4 4/16	4 5/16- 4 7/16	4 7/16- 4 9/16	4 10/16- 4 12/16	4 12/16 4 14/16	4 15/16 5 1/16	5 1/16 5 3/16	5.4/16 & Over	L
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16-3 8/16 3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 11/16 4 12/16-4 15/16		1	6 3 4 2 6	1 15 35 5 10	51 124 49 <u>25</u>	75 229 111 5	27 163 125	6 51 46	1 10 9	2	1	9 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL		1	21	66	249	420	316	106	20	2	1	1202
LENGTH GROUP 285 to 294 mm. (11 4/16 to 11 9/16 in.)													
84-89	3 5/16-3 8/16												
90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 9/16-3 12/16 3 13/16-4 4 -4 3/16 4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16				2	3 10 6	1 5 37 26 4	9 53 56 23	1 40 60 18 4	1 14 26 8	1 2 5 5	1	2 21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL				3	19	73	142	123	49	14	1	424
		LEI	NGTH GROUP	295 to	304 mm.	(11 10/	16 to 12	in.)					
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113	4 4/16-4 7/16 4 8/16-4 11/16				2	7	8	2 8 5	11 8 1	1 12 4	5 5	2	1 19 38 24
120-125	4 12/16-4 15/16. TOTAL				2	7	10	16	20	18	3 13	2	88
LENGIH GROUP 305 to 314 mm. (12 to 12 6/16 in.)													
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16-4				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0						1 1		 3 2 7 1
	TOTAL								1	6	3	3	13

GENERAL - This dimension was measured as illustrated in the accompanying photograph (Fig. 105). The reference mark 125 mm. above the ground was chosen to represent the approximate top of present service shoes. 98% of the white population is included within a range of 2 6/16 in. The Negro measurements tend to be smaller than those of the white subjects(Fig. 106, Table 55).

CORRELATIONS - Lower leg girth correlates poorly, if at all, with foot length and with foot breadth. There is a pronounced scatter of the measurements such that a given foot length and/or breadth may be associated with a wide variety of leg girths (Table 56).

DUPLICATE MEASUREMENTS The algebraic mean of the
differences between duplicate measurements was
found to be -0.6 mm., and
the absolute mean difference without regard to
sign was 2.2 mm. The
range of differences is
shown in Fig. 107.



Figure 105
Lower Leg Girth

TABLE 55

No. Su	b.jects	NEGRO 1200				
	mm.	5575 in.	mm.	in.		
Mean	220.7	8 11/16	217.9	8 9/16		
100% range	183-278	7 3/16 - 10 15/16	183-278	7 3/16 - 10 15/16		
98% range	194-254	7 10/16 - 10	193-249	7 10/16 - 9 13/16		
95% range	198-247	7 13/16 - 9 12/16	196-244	7 12/16 - 9 10/16		

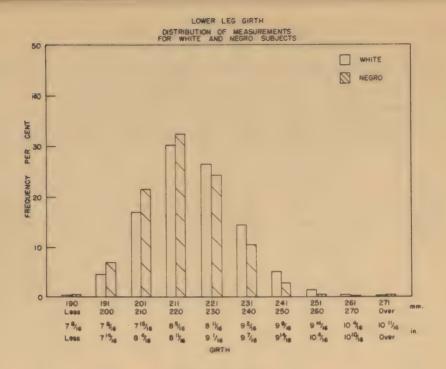
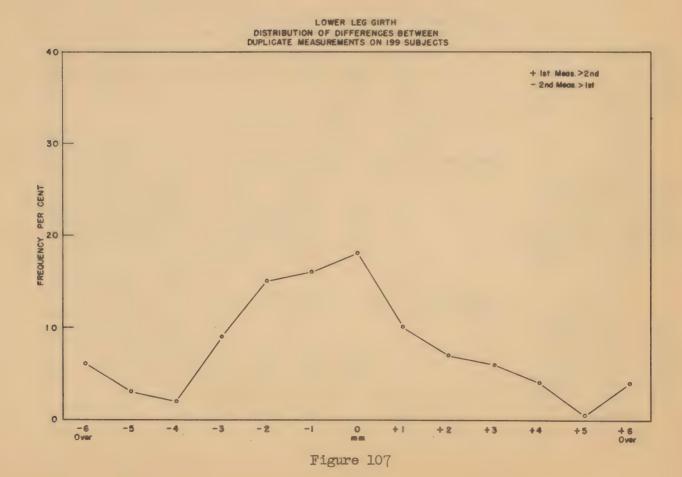


Figure 106



145

TABLE 56 CORRELATION BETWEEN LOWER LEG GIRTH AND LENGTH AND BREADTH OF THE FOOT FOR WHITE SUBJECTS

		1	LENGIH	GROUP 2	25 to 23		14/15 t		in.)				Y
DIA	GONAL BREADTH	em,	190- Less	191-200	201-210				241-250	251-260	261-270	271- Over	TOTAL
			7 8/16 & Less	7 8/16-	7 15/16 8 4/16	8 5/16 8 11/16	8 11/16 9 1/16	9 2/16 9 7/16	9 8/16	9 14/16 10 4/16	10 4/16 10 10/16	10 11/16 & Over	
mm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.				1	1	1						2 3 1
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16 TOTAL												6
				GROUP 2				9 10/16	in.)				1
				32.007 6	J) 13 L+		720 30	2 -0 / 20	,				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16		5	2 5 13 3	1 12 18 2		2		1				6 27 45 9
120-125	4 12/16 - 4 15/16	1											
	TOTAL		8	23	33	19	2	1	1				87
		1	LENG	TH GROUP	245 to 1	254 mm.	(9 10/16	to 10 1	n.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16. 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16	0 0 0 0 0	7 2	1 24 59 4 1	42 129 27	1 7 103 62 5	2 32 25 2	2 1 7 3	3	1			84 326 128 11 3
20 20	TOTAL		9	89	198	180	61	13	3	1			554
			LENGTH	GROUP 2	55 to 26	4 mm. (1)	0 1/16 t	0 10 6/1	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 +/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16			16 67 19 1	35 213 107	1 13 274 217 29	1 87 159 26	20 49 16 3	1 8 6 1	1 1			1 66 665 560 83 5
	TOTAL		14	103	359	534	273	88	16	3			1380
			LENGIH	GROUP 2	65 to 27	4 mm. (1	0 7/16 t	0 10 13/	16 in.)				
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16		1	3 17 10 1	8 129 119 16	7 199 350 66 3	102 350 105 4	1 27 144 68 8	1 28 25 5	3 3 2	1	1	24 475 1005 286 22
	TOTAL		2	31	272	625	565	248	59	8	1	1	1812

LENGTH GROUP 275 to 284 mm. (10 13/16 to 11 3/16 in.)													
						I	OWER LEG	GIRTH					
DIA	AGONAL BREADTH	m.	190- Less	191-200	201-210	211-220	221-230	231-240	241-250	0251-260	261-270	271- Over	TOTAL
		in	7 8/16 & Less	7 8/16- 7 14/16	7 15/16` 8 4/16	8 5/16 8 11/16	8 11/16 9 1/16	9 2/16 9 7/16	9 8/16 9 14/16	9 14/16 10 4/16	10 4/16 10 10/16	10 11/16 & Over	
nm.	in.												
84-89 90-95 96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16. 3 13/16 - 4 4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16. 4 12/16 - 4 15/16			1 5 4	5 17 42 8	67 146 49 2	65 262 125 9	19 122 101 18 4	4 3 ⁴ 47 12	1 9 13 4	14 1		8 178 619 347 46 4
	TOTAL			10	72	266	461	264	97	27	5		1202
			LENGTH	GROUP 2	85 to 29	4 mm. (1	1 4/16 t	0 11 9/1	6 in.)				
84-89 90-95	3 5/16 - 3 8/16 3 9/16 - 3 12/16.					l		1					2
96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	4 - 4 3/16 4 4/16 - 4 7/16 4 8/16 - 4 11/16.			1	2	8 28 12 2	9 50 41 9	3 59 70 19 2	13 40 11 3	3 12 10 1	1 2 6	1 1	21 157 180 58 6
	TOTAL			1	71	51	109	154	68	26	9	2	424
			LENG	TH GROUP	295 to	304 mm.	(11 10/10	6 to 12	in.)				
84-89	3 5/16 - 3 8/16												
90-95													
102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125						1	5 5	12 16 6 1	2 16 10	4 1 3	4 2		1 19 38 24 6
	TOTAL			1	• • • • • • •	2	8	<u>35</u>	28	8	6	• • • • • • • • •	88
		-	LENG	TH GROUP	305 to	314 mm.	(12 to 1	2 6/16 1	n.)				
84-89 90-95													
96-101 102-107 108-113 114-119 120-125	3 13/16 - 4					• • • • • • •	1	1 1 3	1 1 2	1	1	• • • • • • • • •	3 2 7
120-12)	TOTAL						1	5	ή	2	1	• • • • • • • •	13



APPENDIX 5

CLINICAL EVALUATION

A. INTRODUCTORY

Clinical examinations were made of all subjects' feet by competent medical officers. By means of preliminary examinations made in concert it was possible for them to arrive at identical or nearly identical judgments regarding each individual case. The clinical opinions expressed are, therefore, reasonably uniform throughout the study.

The objectives of the clinical examinations were to attempt to visually identify foot types and to describe those structural and shape characteristics which might determine the presence of non-average dimensions. The general premise was that certain basic symmetry may be common to all feet, varied in individual cases or groups of cases by irregularities in one region or another. Such symmetry implies proportional relationships of the various foot dimensions. If foot types were to be found each type should be characterized by more or less uniform dimensional proportions. Foot types might also be identified on the basis of the presence of absence of such conditions as varus or valgus, high or low arch, abundant or scant subcutaneous tissue and so on. The usefulness of foot typing in either case would depend on the rapid recognizability of each type by inspection.

B. PLAN OF CLINICAL DESCRIPTION

The following foot characteristics were selected for their probable importance, and each subject was examined to detect their presence or absence.

Scheme for Clinical Evaluation

- 1 Fleshy Foot More than average subcutaneous tissue. Smoothing of tendons, veins, and bony markings.
- 2 Lean Foot Less than average subcutaneous tissue. Tendons, etc., prominent.
- 3 High Arch Substantially greater than average height of dorsal and/or planter curvature of the arch.
- 4 Low Arch Substantially smaller than average height of dorsal and/or planter curvature of the arch.
- 5 Inflare Marked medial deviation of the region of the metatarsal heads; varus and/or supination are included.
- 6 Outflare Marked lateral deviation of the region of the metatarsal heads independent of rotation of the leg; valgus and/or pronation are included.
- 7 Long Toes Longer than average expected for a particular length of foot.
- 8 Short Toes Shorter than average expected for a particular length of foot.
- 9 Elevation of Toes Distinct dorsal prominence of the interphalangeal joints due to digital contracture, or elevation of the entire digit probably due to physical displacement. (Fig. 108)
- 10- Bunion Marked medial prominence of the 1st metatarso-phalangeal joint. (Fig. 109)



Figure 108
Clinically Elevated - 5th Toe



Figure 109 Clinical Bunion



Figure 110 Clinically Prominent Heel

- 11- Prominent Scaphoid Tuberosity Recorded only when prominent, and
 distinguished from the sustentaculm tali.
- 12- Asymmetry of the Posterior Heel surface Only the larger localized protuberances were regarded as significant. (Fig. 110).

Inasmuch as the subjects with gross deformities (Atrophy, edema, etc.) were excluded from the study (App. 3), all those who did not fit into the above classifications were by exclusion classified as non-exceptional, normal, or average. These are terms of convenience; the possession of some of the attributes listed above obviously does not imply abnormality.

C. RESULTS

Table 57 shows the incidence of the attributes described:

TABLE 57

SUMMARY OF CLINICAL FINDINGS*

WHITE SUBJECTS		NEGRO SUBJE	CTS
EVALUATION	FREQUENCY PERCENT	EVALUATION	FREQUENCY PERCENT
Average, Normal or Non-exceptional	69.44	Average, Normal or Non-exceptional	. 52.76
Low Arch	8.64	Low Arch	. 18.75
Posterior Heel Asymmetry .	7.42	Fleshy Foot	. 9.98
High Arch	4.72	Elevation of Toes	. 4.46
Fleshy Foot	2.35	Bunion	• 3.55
Short Toes	2.49	High Arch	. 2.65
Long Toes	1.74	Outflare	. 2.34
Elevation of Toes	1.70	Posterior Heel Asymmetr	y. 1.81
Lean Foot	0.56	Short Toes	. 1.44
Inflare	0.22	Long Toes	. 1.06
Bunion	0.34	Lean Foot	. 0.91
Outflare	0.25	Inflare	. 0.30
Prom. Scaphoid Tuberosity .	0.13	Prom. Scaphoid Tuberosi	ty 0.00
	99.96		99.92

^{*} Approximately 5% of the subjects were found to possess 2 of the above foot attributes simultaneously. It was extremely rare to encounter a subject with 3 of these attributes and none had more than 3.

Low arch was the most frequent deviation from "Normal" among both whites (8.6%) and Negroes (18.8%), although among Negroes its incidence was more than twice that noted among whites. The clinical judgment of low arch was made on the basis of the apparent height of both the dorsal foot surface and the planter arch curvature, and measurements were made of both these dimensions. Figs. 111 & 112 show the distribution of the planter and dorsal arch heights

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASUREMENTS OF WHITE SUBJECTS WITH HIGH, LOW, & NORMAL ARCHES

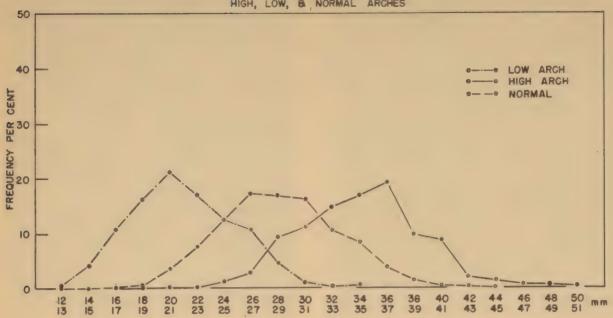


Figure 111

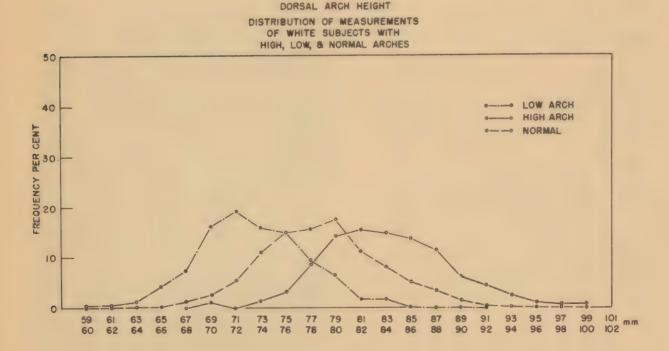


Figure 112

for the subjects clinically judged to have high arches, low arches and arches of average height. It is apparent that judgment on the basis of inspection is subject to error, since in many instances the measurements fail to substantiate the visual impression, as evidenced by the overlapping of the curves. The length and breadth of the foot apparently bear little if any relationship to the actual height of the arch, although they may influence the clinical judgment.

Localized protrusions on the posterior heel surface were the next most frequently identified attribute among the white subjects. These were observed for the most part lateral to the mid-line and just superior to the os calcis, or at its upper margin, and were thought to be of connective tissue rather than bony structure. They were observed on 7.4% of the white subjects, although among the Negroes they were noted on only 1.8% of the subjects. As pointed out elsewhere, there were many Negro heels of bizarre shape as compared with the whites whose heel shapes were characterized by greater homogeneity. On the other hand, lack of symmetry due to localized prominences was much more frequently noted among the white subjects.

The presence of abundant subcutaneous tissue (fleshy foot) was frequent among the Negroes (10.0%), whereas it was much more rare among the whites (2.4%). This greater tendency toward fleshiness of the foot among the Negroes is doubtless related to the tendency of the Negroes to have large average foot girths and breadths than the whites. It would seem possible that the bony dimensions of whites and Negroes may not be greatly dissimilar, but that the thickness of soft tissue overlying the bone is responsible for the difference in measurements encountered.

Elevation of the dorsal digital surfaces whether of the toe as an entirety as is sometimes encountered for the 4th and 5th digits, or of the interphalangeal joints due to tendon contracture, was observed less frequently among the white subjects (1.7%) than among the Negroes (4.5%). Elsewhere it is pointed out (App. 4, Fig. 50) that the most frequently dorsally prominent toe is the 1st among the white subjects, while the 2nd toe was found to be the most frequently prominent among the Negroes. One is tempted to speculate on the influence of shoes with pointed toes in this regard. In both groups, the 5th toes were found to be prominent in about 10% of the subjects. The height of the toe from the ground is influenced by the presence or absence of an elevation deformity as shown in Fig. 113.

Outflare, valgus and eversion were described only rarely by the medical officers. This is at variance with the findings elsewhere noted: i.e., that the forepart of the foot tends to be laterally deviated relative to the heel axis (App 4, Figs. 64 & 65, Table 28). The reasons for this are probably that the clinical designation of outflare was applied only to the extreme cases, and outflare may not be as apparent upon examination of the dorsal aspect of the foot as it is when the plantar surface is examined. Pronation was not described since when marked it is associated with the lateral deviation of the foot described as outflare, and since little agreement exists concerning the criteria for distinguishing the milder degrees of pronation.

TOE HEIGHT

DISTRIBUTION OF MEASUREMENTS OF WHITE SUBJECTS WITH AND

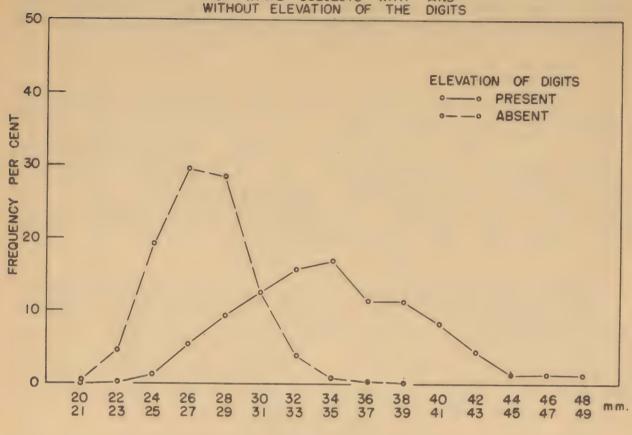


Figure 113

D. CONCLUSIONS

From these observations it must be concluded that foot typing by clinical examination rests on insecure ground. The only attributes that occur with reasonable frequency and which may conceivably influence the proportional interrelationships of foot dimensions, are fleshy foot and low arch. As Figs. 111, 112 & 113 reveal, however, the measurements are not consistently in accord with the judgments of the medical officers. This is an insurmountable obstacle if typing is to be put to practical use.

MISCELLANEOUS STUDIES

A. CORRELATION STUDIES OF A SELECTED SEGMENT OF THE POPULATION

Because of the possibility that the relatively large measurement groupings utilized in the preceding survey of the data may have obscured whatever consistency exists in the interrelationships of the various foot dimensions, a distribution of the dimensional characteristics of a selected segment of the population possessing nearly identical length and width measurements has been prepared.

It was found that there were 831 white subjects (14.8%) whose foot lengths ranged from 265 to 268 mm. (10 7/16 - 10 9/16 in.) inc. This range is roughly equivalent to about one half size and closely approximates size $8\frac{1}{2}$. The distribution of widths among this group was as follows:

Table 58

Frequency Distribution by Width

For Length Group 265 - 268 mm.

	No.		No.
mm.	Subj.	mm.	Subj.
84-85	3.	98-99	150
86-87	8	100-101	142
88-89	17	102-103	83
90-91	40	104-105	37
92-93	65	106-107	19
94-95	95	108-109	9
96-97	161	110-111	2

From among these, the three most frequently represented widths were selected: width groups 96-97 mm., 98-99., and 100-101 mm. This analysis is therefore of those subjects most closely representative of the central tendency of the population, 453 subjects in all.

For each width group, distributions for the following eight selected other foot dimensions were then prepared:

Ball L	ength	Outside Ball Height
Ball W	idth (Diagonal)	Dorsal Arch Height
Ball G	firth	Instep Breadth
Ball H	eight	Heel Width

Inspection of the appended tables and charts reveals that just as there is a wide spread of widths for this limited length group (Table 58), so for each of the widths there is an equally wide spread of other foot dimensions (Figs. 114 to 121, Tables 59 to 66). In whatever manner each set of measurements may be grouped, a large number of individuals still remain whose various foot dimensions fail to approximate the central tendency. This is true even for those dimensions which might be assumed to be closely related to length, such as ball length, and for those assumed to be closely related to width, such as ball girth. The scatter is less striking for those dimensions naturally characterized by a narrow range, such as ball height.

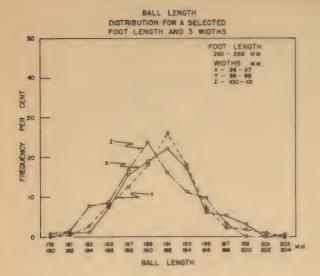


Figure 114

TABLE 59
Distribution Of BALL LENGTH For
LENGTH GROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Fre	quency Perc	ent
		WIDTH		ches)
mm	in	X	Y	Z
		96-97	98-99	100-101
		3 13/16-	3 14/16-	3 15/16-
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4
178 179 180 181 182 183	7 7 1/16 7 1/16 7 2/16 7 3/16 7 3/16	.00 .00 .00 .62 .62	.67 .00 .00 .00 .67	.00 .00 .70 .00 1.41 2.82
184 185 186 187 188 189	7 4/16 7 5/16 7 5/16 7 6/16 7 6/16 7 7/16 7 8/16	1.24 1.24 6.21 4.97 10.56 6.83 12.42	2.67 1.33 6.67 4.00 8.67 4.00	4.93 .70 7.75 4.23 12.68 4.93
191 192 193 194 195 196	7 8/16 7 9/16 7 10/16 7 10/16 7 11/16 7 12/16	8.70 13.66 4.97 12.42 1.86 4.35	10.00 16.00 5.33 12.67 2.67 4.67	2.82 13.38 6.34 4.93 2.82 7.04
197 198 199 200 201 202 203	7 12/16 7 13/16 7 13/16 7 14/16 7 15/16 7 15/16 8	1.86 3.73 1.24 1.86 .00	1.33 1.33 1.33 .67 1.33 .00	2.11 1.41 .00 .00 .00
	al (%) Subj:	99.98 161	100.01	100.01 142

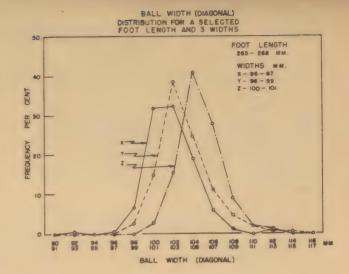


Figure 115

TABLE 60
Distribution Of BALL WIDTH (DIAGONAL) For LENGTH GROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Frequency Percent		
		WIDTH	I (mm and ir	
mm	in	X	Y	Z
		96-97	98-99	100-101
		3 13/16-	3 14/16-	3 15/16-
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4
90	3 9/16	.00	.00	.00
91		.00	.00	.00
92	3 9/16 3 10/16	.62	.00	.00
93	3 11/16	.00	.00	.00
94	3 11/16 3 11/16	.00	.00	.00
95	3 12/16	.00	.00	.00
96	3 13/16	.62	.00	.00
97	3 13/16	.00	.00	.00
98	3 14/16	5.59	2.67	.00
99	3 14/16	1.24	.00	.00
100	3 15/16	23.60	10.67	2.11
101	4	8.07	4.00	.70
102	4	26.08	30.67	11.27
103	4 1/16	6.21	8.00	4.23
104	4 2/16	16.77	19.33	32.39
105	4 2/16 4 3/16	2.48 6.21	5.33	8.45
107	4 3/16	.00	11.33	26.06 2.11
108	4 4/16	1.24	4.67	8.45
109	4 5/16	.00	.00	.70
110	4 5/16	.00	2.00	2.11
111	4 6/16	.00	.00	.00
112	4 7/16	1.24	.67	1.41
113	4 7/16	.00	.00	.00
114	4 8/16	.00	.00	.00
115	4 8/16	.00	.67	.00
116	4 9/16	.00	.00	.00
Tota	() /	99.97	100.01	99.99
NO ?	Subj:	161	150	142

TABLE 61
Distribution Of BALL CIRTH For
LENGIH GROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

mm. in. Frequency Percent WIDTH (mm and inches X Y 96-97 98-99 10 3 13/16- 3 14/16- 3 1 3 13/16 3 14/16 4 4 228 9 .62 .00	Z 00-101 15/16-
mm. in. X Y 96-97 98-99 10 3 13/16- 3 14/16- 3 1 3 13/16 3 14/16 4	Z 00-101
96-97 98-99 10 3 13/16- 3 14/16- 3 1 3 13/16 3 14/16 4	00-101
3 13/16- 3 14/16- 3 1 3 13/16 3 14/16 4	15/16-
3 13/16 3 14/16 4	15/16-
228 9 .62 .00	
228 9 .62 .00	
	.00
229 9 .00 .00	.00
230 9 1/16 .00 .00	.00
231 9 2/16 .00 .00	.00
232 9 2/16 .00 .00	.00
233 9 3/16 .00 .00	.00
234 9 3/16 .00 .00	.00
235 9 4/16 .00 .00	.00
236 9 5/16 .00 .00	.00
237 9 5/16 .62 .00	.00
238 9 6/16 2.48 .67	.00
239 9 7/16 3.73 .67	.00
240 9 7/16 1.86 1.33	.00
241 9 8/16 4.35 .67	.00
	.00
	.70
244 9 10/16 4.35 2.00	2.11
245 9 10/16 4.35 3.33	3.52
246 9 11/16 5.59 3.33	.70
247 9 12/16 8.07 4.67	.70
248 9 12/16 3.73 6.67	2.82
249 9 13/16 3.11 10.00	2.82
250 9 14/16 7.45 5.33	7.04
251 9 14/16 3.11 7.33	3.52
252 9 15/16 6.21 6.67	7.75
253 9 15/16 6.83 5.33	6.34
254 10 4.97 9.33	7.04
255 10 1/16 5.59 4.00]	10.56
256 10 1/16 2.48 4.00	7.75
257 10 2/16 1.86 2.00	2.11
258 10 3/15 1.86 5.33	6.34
259 10 3/16 .62 3.33	4.23
260 10 4/16 2.48 3.33	2.82
261 10 4/16 .00 .67	6.34
262 10 5/16 .00 1.33	3.52
263 10 6/16 62 4.00	2.82
264 10 6/16 .62 .00	2.82
265 10 7/16 .00 2.00	3.52
266 10 8/16 .62 .00	.00
267 10 8/16 .00 .00	.70
	.70
269 10 9/16 .00 .00	.00
270 10 10/16 .62 .00	.70
	99.99
No. Subj: 161 150	146

BALL GIRTH DISTRIBUTION FOR A SELECTED FOOT LENGTH AND 3 WIDTHS

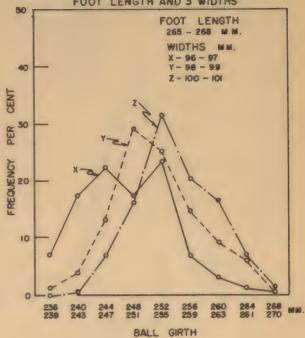


Figure 116

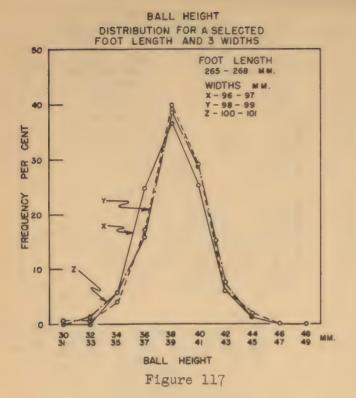


TABLE 62
Distribution of BAIL HEIGHT For
LENGTH CROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Fre	Frequency Percent		
		WIDTH	(mm and in		
mm	in	X	Y	Z	
		96-97	98-99	100-101	
		3 13/16-	3 14/16-	3 15/16-	
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4	
30	1 3/16	.00	.00	.00	
31	1 4/16	.00	.67	.00	
32	1 4/16	.00	.00	.00	
33	1 5/16	.00	.67	1.41	
34	1 5/16	.62	.00	.70	
35	1 6/16	4.97	4.00	4.93	
36	1 7/16	9.32	4.67	3.52	
37	1 7/16	15.53	12.67	12.68	
38	1 8/16	20.50	19.33	17.61	
39	1 9/16	16.15	20.67	21.13	
40	1 9/16	16.77	20.67	21.81	
41	1 10/16	8.70	8.67	7.04	
42	1 11/16	3.11	2.67	5.63	
43	1 11/16	3.11	3.33	2.11	
44	1 12/16	1.24	1.33	1.41	
45	1 12/16	.00	.67	.00	
46	1 13/16	.00	.00	.00	
47	1 14/16	.00	.00	.00	
48	1 15/16	.00	.00	.00	
49	1 15/16	.00	.00	.00	
	al (%)	100.2	100.2	99.98	
No. Subj:		TOT	1)0	142	

OUTSIDE BALL HEIGHT DISTRIBUTION FOR A SELECTED FOOT LENGTH AND 3 WIDTHS

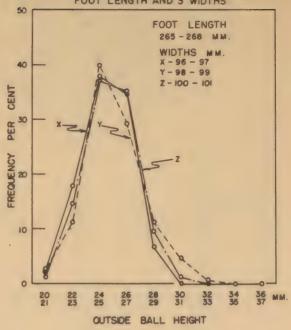


Figure 118

TABLE 63
Distribution Of OUTSIDE BALL HEIGHT For
LENGTH CROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Frequency Percent			
		WIDTH (mm and inches)			
mm	in	X	Y	Z	
THILL		96-97	98-99	100-101	
		3 13/16-	3 14/16-	3 15/16-	
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4	
		3 = 3/= 3	5 2 1 / 20		
00	13/16	60	3 00	=0	
20		.62	1.33	.70	
21	13/16	1.86	1.33	.70	
22	14/16	8.07	2.67	3.52	
23	15/16	9.94	8.67	11.27	
24	15/16	18.01	20.67	11.27	
25	1	19.88	19.33	26.06	
26	1	19.88	14.67	18.31	
27	1 1/16	14.91	14.67	16.90	
28	1 2/16	3.73	,		
29	1 2/16		9.33	3.52	
-	1 -	3.11	2.00	6.34	
30	1 3/16	.00	3.33	1.41	
31	1 4/16	.00	1.33	.00	
32	1 4/16	.00	.67	.00	
33	1 5/16	.00	.00	.00	
34	1 5/16	.00	.00	.00	
35	1 6/16	.00	.00	.00	
Total (%)		100.01	100.00	100.00	
No. Subj:		161	150	142	
			-/-	1.72	

TABLE 64
Distribution of DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT For
LENGTH GROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Frequency Percent		
		WIDTH (mm and inches)		
		X	Y Y	Z
mm	in	96-97	98-99	100-101
		3 13/16-	3 14 16-	3 15/16-
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4
		2 - 31	3 = 1,1=0	
62	2 7/16	.62	.00	.00
63	2 8/16	.62	.00	.(1)
64	2 8/16	.00	.00	.00
65	2 9/16	.00	.00	.00
66	2 10/16	.00	.67	.00
67	2 10/16	1.24	.67	.70
68	2 11/16	.00	.67	.70
69	2 12/16	.62	.67	2.11
70	2 12/16	2.48	3.33	2.82
71	2 13/16	1.86	.67	1.41
72	2 13/16	2.48	2.57	4.23
73	2 14/16	6.21	4.00	4.23
74	2 15/16	9.94	7.33	3.52
75	2 15/16	8.07	12.67	4.93
76		7.45	10.67	4.93
77	3 1/16	5.59	7.33	.70
78	3 1/16	12.42	8.00	10.56
79	3 2 16	6.83	8.00	9.15
80	3 2/16	8.70	8.00	8.45
81	3 3/16	3.11	2.67	9.86
82	3 4/16	5.59	6.00	5.63
83	3 4/16	2.48	1.33	5.63
84	3 5/16	3.11	5.33	6.34
85	3 6/16	2.48	.67	3.52
86	3 6/16	1.86	4.00	2.82
87	3 7/16	1.86	2.67	2.11
88	3 7/16	1.24	1.33	1.41
89	3 8/16	1.24	.67	2.11
90	3 9/16	.62	.00	.70
91	3 9/16	.62	.00	.00
92	3 10/16	.00	.00	.0%
93	3 11/16	.62	.01	.00
94	3 1/16 3 1/16 3 2/16 3 2/16 3 3/16 3 3/16 3 4/16 3 5/16 3 6/16 3 7/16 3 7/16 3 8/16 3 9/16 3 11/16 3 11/16 3 11/16	.00	.00	.70
95		.00	.00	.00
_96	3 13/16	.00	.00	.70
Tot		99.96	100.02	99.97
No. Subj:		161	150	142

DORSAL ARCH HEIGHT DISTRIBUTION FOR A SELECTED FOOT LENGTH AND 3 WIDTHS FOOT LENGTH

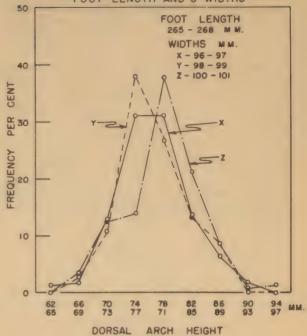


Figure 119

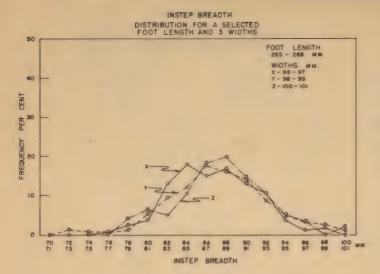


Figure 120

TABLE 65
Distribution Of INSTEP BREADTH For
LENGTH GROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Frequency Percent		
		WIDTH	(mm and in	
mm	in	X	Y	Z
		96-97	98-99	100-101
		3 13/16-	3 14/16-	3 1.5/16-
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 99 90 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	2 12/16 2 13/16 2 13/16 2 15/16 2 15/16 3 1/16 3 2/16 3 3/16 3 3/16 3 3/16 3 6/16 3 7/16 3 8/16 3 9/16 3 11/16 3 11/16 3 12/16 3 13/16 3 14/16 3 14/16	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .62 1.86 .62 2.48 1.24 9.32 3.73 16.15 1.86 .11.18 3.73 13.04 3.73 9.94 3.11 9.32 1.24 3.73 .00 .62 .62 1.86 .00 .00	.00 .00 1.34 .00 .67 .00 .67 1.34 .03 1.34 6.04 3.36 8.05 4.03 11.41 6.04 12.08 4.03 10.07 4.03 8.72 .00 5.37 .00 2.01 1.34 2.01 1.34 29,99	.00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .00 .70 2.11 4.23 3.52 1.41 8.45 2.11 14.08 4.23 15.49 4.23 11.97 7.82 8.45 2.11 4.23 1.97 7.82 8.45 2.11 4.23 1.97 7.82 8.45 2.11 4.23 1.97 7.82 8.45 2.11 4.23
		161	150	142
No. Subj:		101	1)0	146

Figure 121

TABLE 66
Distribution Of HEEL WIDTH For
LENGTH CROUP 265-268 mm (10 7/16-10 9/16 in)inc.
And Subdivided For The
Three Most Frequent Width Groups

		Frequency Percent			
		WIDTH (mm and inches)			
mm.	in	X	Y	Z	
	-	96-97	98-99	100-101	
		3 13/16-	3 14/16	3 15/16-	
		3 13/16	3 14/16	4	
60	2 6/16	.00	.00	.00	
61	2 6/16	.00	.00	.00	
62	2 7/16	3.13	2.70	.70	
63	2 8/16	1.25	.00	.00	
64	2 8/16	5.63	6.08	3.52	
65	2 9/16	4.38	4.05	3.52	
66	2 10/16	5.63	6.08	2.82	
67	2 10/16	4.38	2.03	4.93	
68	2 11/16	15.63	13.51	14.08	
69	2 12/16	7.50	9.46	9.15	
70	2 12/16	23.13	20.27	26.06	
71	2 13/16	5.63	4.05	2.82	
72	2 13/16	.12.50	10.81	16.90	
73	2 14/16	2.50	7.43	4.23	
74	2 15/16	6.25	6.08	6.34	
75	2 15/16	1.25	4.73	.70	
76	3 1/16	.63	2.03	2.11	
77	3 1/16	.63	.00	1.41	
78	3 1/16	.00	.00	.70	
79	3 2/16	.00	.00	.00	
80	3 2/16	.00	.68	.00	
	als (%)	100.05	99.99	99.99	
No. Subj:		161	. 150	142	

B. THE EXTREME MEASUREMENTS

The preceding analysis of a selected portion of the subjects all possessing closely similar foot lengths and breadths substantiated the lack of conformity of other foot dimensions with these two principal ones, as was noted with regard to the data in Appendix 4.

An alternate approach to the confirmation of this observation is afforded by a survey of the extreme measurements among the population. It might be supposed that an individual whose foot is exceptionally long or exceptionally broad, or exceptionally short or narrow, might be found to have other measurements which are similarly uniquely large or small. In fact, the size grading of shoes is in part predicated on this principle in that with increase in length and width, other measurements are increased accordingly. However, the data indicate that this situation is found but rarely.

In Appendix 4, the range of measurements for 100% and for 98% of the population is presented for each dimension. The difference between these ranges gives the measurements for the 1% of the population in the smallest range and for the 1% of the population in the largest range. Taking these smallest and largest measurements, it was possible to identify all subjects who fell into either category, for every dimension. When this was done, the frequency was determined with which individuals characterized by one extreme measurement were also characterized by other extreme measurements. That the number of such instances was small is immediately indicated by the fact that of the total number of 5575 white subjects, 1306 (23%) of them had an extreme measurement, large or small in at least one dimension. The following table indicates how many of this group were possessed of only one extreme measurement and how many were possessed of more than one:

TABLE 67
DISTRIBUTION OF EXTREME MEASUREMENTS AMONG

THE WHITE SUBJECTS *

No. of Coincidentally Occurring Extreme Measurements	LARCE No. Subjects	SMALL No. Subjects
7	479	342
0		
2	115	69
3	54	34
4	31	14
5	29	13
5	18	10
7	7	2
8	14	2
9	5	1
10	3	1
11	1	1
	_	-
12	2	0
13	0	0
14	0	0
15	1	0

* In addition to these there are 68 subjects who had one, or more than one, extremely large measurement, and simultaneously, one, or more than one, extremely small measurement.

It is therefore apparent that in the great majority of cases the possession of an unusually large or small measurement in one foot dimension does not imply extreme measurements in other dimensions.

Inasmuch as the key measurements in shoe manufacture are length and ball girth, a determination has been made of the extreme measurements in these dimensions which are associated with extreme measurements in other dimensions. The following tables show that foot length may be very large or small without other dimensions being simultaneously very large or small, and that the same is true for diagonal breath.

TABLE 68
Extent to Which the Extreme Foot Lengths, Both Large and Small,
Are Associated With Extreme Measurements in Other Foot
Dimensions for White Subjects

	LARGE	SMALL
No. of Subjects with Extreme Measurements	35	61
No. of These Subjects Simultaneously Pos-		
sessing Other Extreme Measurements in		
The Following Regions		
Ball Length	18	24
Diagonal Ankle Girth	14	17
5th Toe Length	13	8
Foot Breadth Diagonal	11	10
Outside Ball Length	10	4
Toe Length	10	11
Ball Girth	10	11
Instep Girth	8	12
Instep Breadth	8	5
Ankle Length	8	15
Lower Leg Girth	7	9
Heel Breadth	6	8
Foot Breadth Horizontal	5 4	10
Ball Height		1 2
Toe Height	3	2
Height of Great Toe Tip	3	5 4
Breadth of 3 Forward Toes	2	4
Outside Ball Height	2	0
Angular Orientation of Metatarsal Heads	2	1
Plantar Arch Height	1	4
Dorsal Arch Height	1	4

Extent to Which the Extreme Foot Breadths (Diagonal), Both Large and Small, are Associated with Extreme Measurements
In Other Foot Dimensions, For White Subjects

	LARGE	SMALL
No. Subjects With Extreme Measurements	77	28
No. of These Subjects Simultaneously P	os-	
sessing Other Extreme Measurements i	n	
The Following Regions -		
Ball Girth	42	17
Foot Breadth Horizontal	40	11
Instep Breath	24	2
Instep Girth	23	9
Diagonal Ankle Girth	21	5
Lower Leg Girth	20	10
Heel Breadth	17	6
Ball Length	14	3
5th Toe Length	12	1
Foot Length	11	10
Toe Length	10	2
Breadth 3 Forward Toes	9	7
Outside Ball Length	8	1
Ankle Length	7	4
Toe Height	6	1
Ball Height	6	1
Height of Great Toe Tip	4	0
Outside Ball Height	4	0
Dorsal Arch Height	4	3
Plantar Arch Height	2	0
Foot Flare (D/DE)	1	1

It must be concluded from this and from the preceding analysis that the various dimensions of the foot may be highly independent of one another, and that the consistent increase or decrease of one measurement with another is not the rule.

C. THE DIMENSIONS OF SOME NON-WEIGHT BEARING PORTIONS OF THE SOLE

Many of the sole dimensions of lasts are determined only for the weight bearing portions of the foot, known in the trade as the tread. The reason for this is not clear, since it would appear desirable to provide an insole breadth sufficient to accommodate the entire plantar breadth of the foot. It is true that the foot borders may be as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the ground, since the foot margins are characterized by a curvature of the soft tissue from the weight bearing portion of the plantar surface of the foot upward to the foot margin. However, in this study all breadths were measured linearly from photographs, from one margin of the foot to the other.

Accordingly, additional measurements were made of the non-weight bearing portions of the sole at selected points on the foot margin to provide data with which to compute the actual tread measurements from the measurements re-

ported in this study. 100 photographs were selected whose non-weight bearing borders of the sole were clearly distinguishable on the photographs and the mean measurements of these are given in the following table:

TABLE 70

Mean Measurements of Non-Weight Bearing Portions of The Sole

	Mean of 100		
	Measurements		Range
Location	mm.	-	mm.
Ball-Medial	5.03		2-9
Outside Ball - Lateral	3.68		2-9
Heel - Medial	6.04		2-11
Heel - Lateral	5.38		2-10
Heel - Posterior	4.34		2-10

D. DIGITAL FORMULA

The determination of the frequency with which one toe or another projects anteriorly beyond the others has academic interest and may be of practical importance. By inspection of the photographs information has been procured on the present subjects and is presented in the following table. It is interesting to compare these result with those quoted by Wood Jones (1).

TABLE 71

Digital Formula

	WHITE	NEGRO
	5575 Subjects	1200 Subjects
Formula	Frequency %	Frequency %
1 > 2,3,4,5	83.0	86.2
2 > 1,3,4,5	9.9	8.1
1 2 > 3,4,5	7.1	5.6
	100.0	99.9

(1) F. Wood Jones - "Structure and Function as Seen in The Foot", Bailliere, Tyndall, and Cox, London 1944.